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MOTORING IN THE ST. LOUIS AREA!

ARCHIVES



PREPARED BY THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF MISSOURI

Foreword

Many people have lived in the St. Louis vicinity all of their lives and have never seen all of the attractions of the area. Visitors to the area often do not know what attractions the vicinity has to offer nor do they have any guide for finding them. For these two groups, this booklet has been prepared.

Included in this booklet are attractions of historical and scenic interest, grouped in tours by geographical region. There are tours in St. Louis and St. Louis County, longer half-day or day-long tours to areas within a radius of about 100 miles from St. Louis and longer two and three-day excursions into Missouri and Illinois.

For many, these sights will be new. Others may have seen them often, but never fully realized their significance.

Section I: St. Louis and St. Louis County

There's little physical resemblance between the city of St. Louis today and the small village laid out by Pierre Laclede two centuries ago.

Modern skyscrapers now stand where log houses once were. Industries have replaced orchards and fields in Northern St. Louis County; residences now sprawl over hill-sides where Spanish soldiers once patrolled, and modern highways carry thousands of

automobiles and trucks daily over paths that were once traveled by oxen and carts.

Some semblances of the past have not been obliterated, however, and stand today as reminders of old St. Louis.

These, coupled with the highlights of modern, industrial St. Louis, provide excellent sight-seeing material both for visitors to St. Louis and natives of the city who may have come to regard them as common everyday sights.

Downtown St. Louis

Many of the events which have taken place in St. Louis have centered around the downtown area, the site of Laclede's first village.

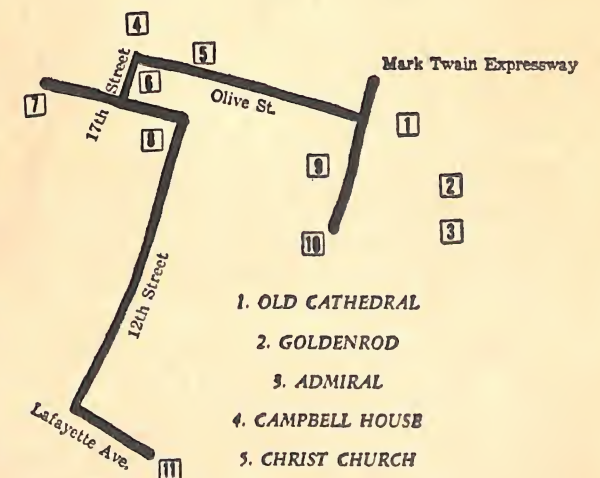
Many of the sights in this area are within walking distance of the river front. Two popular river attractions are the excursion boat, The Admiral, and the Showboat Golden Rod.

The Admiral, at the foot of Washington Avenue, makes daytime and evening cruises on the Mississippi during the summer. The boat has room for 4,400 passengers and has a two-deck ballroom. Dining, dancing and sight-seeing make it one of the feature attractions in St. Louis.

The Showboat Golden Rod at the foot of Locust Street is an original Mississippi River showboat. Melodramas, where spectators hiss the villain and cheer the hero, are conducted nightly.

Near the river-front in the new Jefferson Memorial Expansion is a landmark on the river front, the Old Cathedral.

When St. Louis was first planned in 1764, land was set aside at Second and Walnut Streets for church property, and the first church was built in 1770. In 1834, the old Cathedral was consecrated on that same land and the building has remained on the site for almost a century and a half. The



1. OLD CATHEDRAL
2. GOLDENROD
3. ADMIRAL
4. CAMPBELL HOUSE
5. CHRIST CHURCH
6. SOLDIERS MEMORIAL
7. UNION STATION
8. KEIL AUDITORIUM
9. OLD COURTHOUSE
10. EUGENE FIELD HOUSE
11. SOULARD MARKET

Old Cathedral is rich in documented history. It was on this spot that Mass was first said in this locality. A historical museum is open daily in the Old Cathedral.

At 634 South Broadway is the boyhood home of Eugene Field, the "Children's Poet." The house is open daily for tours.

Slaves once were auctioned on the steps

of the Old Court House, located at Broadway and Market Street. This building, which has been restored, was the scene of the epic Dred Scott decision. The Old Court House was begun in 1839 and, because of legal delays, took 23 years to complete. A granite boulder in the yard of the Court House marks the first trail West. The Court House contains an interesting exhibit and is open daily to the public.

Northwest of the old Court House at 12th and Olive is Christ Church Cathedral, which was completed in 1867. The church is the Mother Church of the oldest Protestant diocese west of the Mississippi.

Robert Campbell's home, at 15th and Locust, is one of the few remaining mansions of the famous Lucas Place, home of St. Louis elite in the 1850's. Campbell was a leader in the 1880's who made a fortune in fur trading and real estate. The house, in which he entertained many notables, including President Grant, contains authentic furnishings which remained unchanged throughout the years.

South of the Campbell house is the group of Municipal Buildings and Union Station and Kiel Auditorium. Included in the municipal group in and around Memorial Plaza

are the Soldiers Memorial, the Civil Courts Building, the Federal Building, the City Hall, and other buildings housing the city administration.

West of the city buildings are Kiel Auditorium, Aloe Plaza, and Union Station. Kiel Auditorium is the scene of concerts by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and sporting events, conventions, and various cultural attractions are staged there.

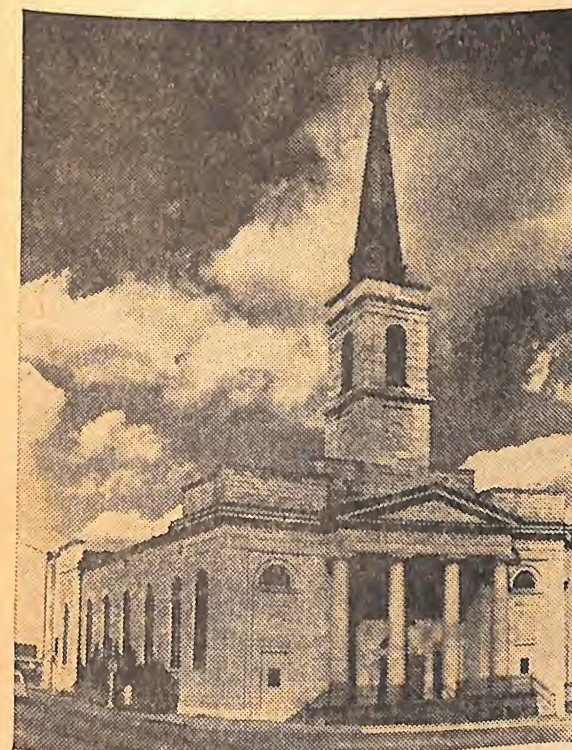
Union Station has 42 tracks and is the largest unified terminal in the world. The largest unified mechanized mail handling facility is located beneath the station. St. Louis is second in the United States as a rail center.

In front of Union Station is Aloe Plaza, with the famous Milles' Fountain. The fountain depicts the meeting of the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and is the work of the famous Swedish sculptor, Carl Milles.

From the station go east to 12th Street, south on 12th to Lafayette and east on Lafayette to the Souard Farmers Market.

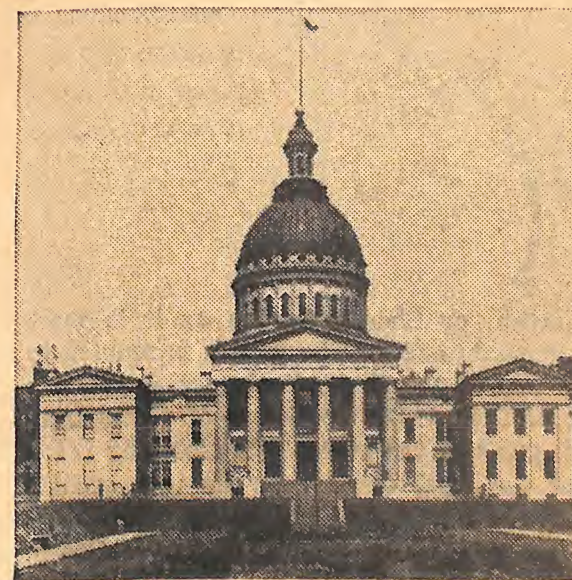
The Farmers Market has been perpetuated, and for many years truck farmers have hauled their goods into St. Louis and sold them at this colorful distribution center.

Landmarks in Downtown St. Louis



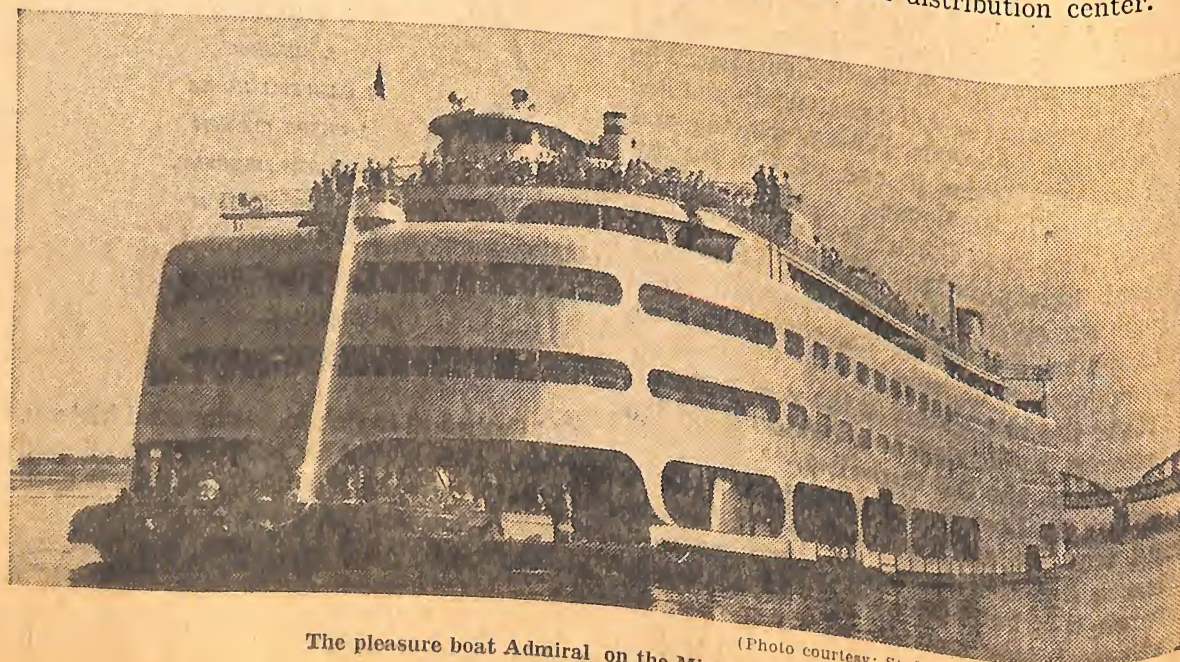
(Photo courtesy: St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)

The Old Cathedral on the riverfront in downtown St. Louis



(Photo courtesy: St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)

The Old St. Louis Courthouse where slave auctions once were held.



The pleasure boat Admiral on the Mississippi River. (Photo courtesy: St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)

South St. Louis

Lafayette Park at Park and 19th Street is part of the old St. Louis Commons or grazing ground and was laid out by John Darby, one of St. Louis' first mayors. It's the oldest park west of the Mississippi and once was the center of a most elaborate neighborhood, traces of which still can be seen in the surrounding area.

West on Lafayette Avenue from the park is the Compton Hill Reservoir and park. Built in the early days of St. Louis, this reservoir continues to provide water for some of the south side of the city.

Farther west from the reservoir on Shaw Boulevard is the famous Missouri Botanical

is made for admission to "Tower Grove."

The headquarters of the National Council of State Garden Clubs is located on the garden grounds at 4401 Magnolia Avenue. The building is of modern design.

South of the garden on Tower Grove Avenue is Tower Grove Park on a part of Shaw's former country estate. The park, covering 277 acres, is noted for its rare trees and lily ponds. A large bandstand in the center of the park and marble busts of composers and shelter pavilions scattered throughout the park give the area an "Old World" charm.

Leave the park on the Arsenal Street exit and go east on Arsenal to Lyons Park at Broadway and Arsenal. This park was given to the city in 1871 by the War Department on the condition that the city erect a statue to General Lyons.

Near the park is the old St. Louis Arsenal, a brick and limestone building which was established in 1827 and where arms and ammunition for troops in the West were manufactured. The Arsenal figured in the strife between northern and southern Missouri sympathizers during the Civil War.

West of the Arsenal at 3352 South 13th Street is the DeMenil house, built in the early 1800's by a fur trader. Dr. Nicholas De Menil bought the 7-room house in 1842, adding a 9-room section and rear porch and columns. Dr. DeMenil was a physician, born in France, who gained a fortune in the chemical business. The house was furnished with many pieces taken from the Chouteau House where Lafayette was entertained in 1825.

Also in the area is the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewery, the largest brewery in America. Tours through the brewery are conducted daily.

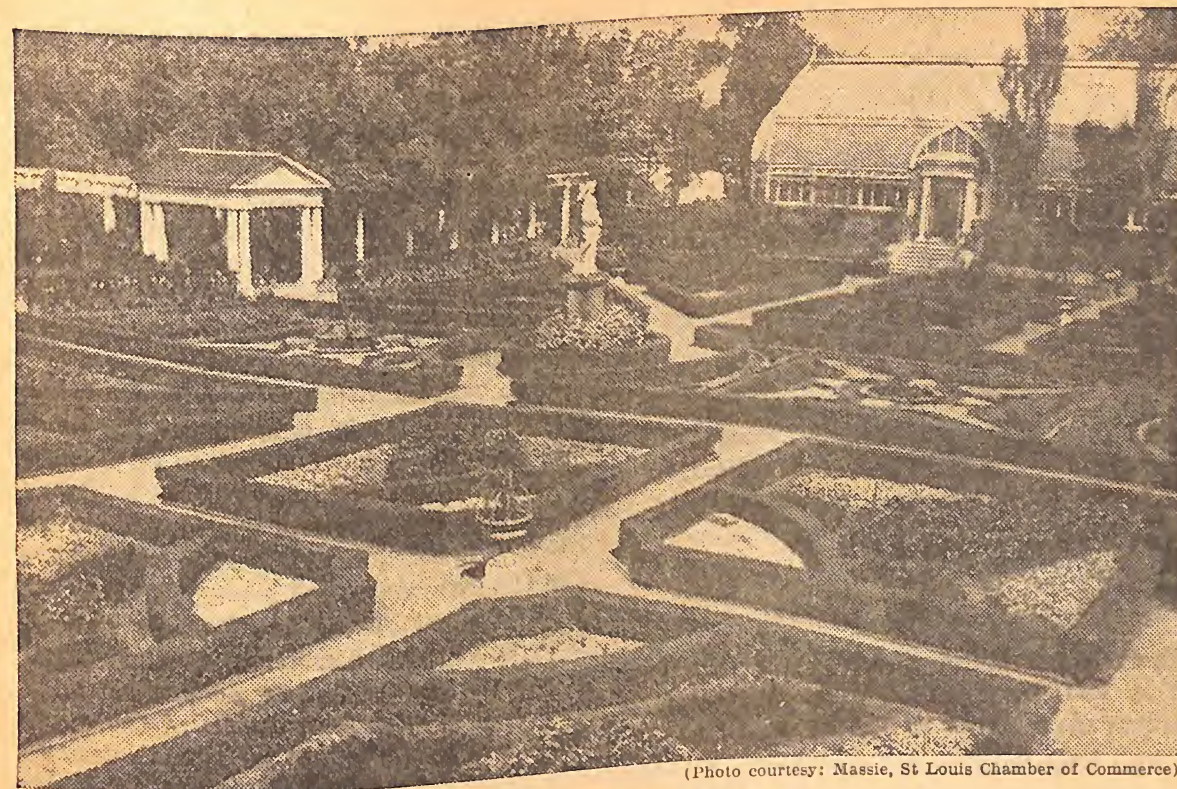
One of the finest views of the Mississippi River can be obtained from Bellerive Park, a small park on a bluff high over the river, south from the DeMenil House off Broadway. The park has picnic and playground facilities.

Continuing south, one enters the Carondelet district, a section settled by a French



Garden, or Shaw's Garden as it is most commonly called. The garden is reputed to be one of the finest in the world and has more than 11,000 specimens of plants from all parts of the globe. It's especially noted for its floral display, for its rare orchids and for its tropical lily ponds.

On the garden grounds is Tower Grove, a country home built by Henry Shaw in 1849 and recently renovated for public viewing. Botanists at the garden have produced 17 hybrids of tropical water lilies, and a laboratory, library and school for gardening on the grounds provide the means for continuing research in botany. Admission to the garden is free and only a nominal charge



(Photo courtesy: Massie, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)

One of the scenes in Shaw's Gardens.

explorer in 1767 which retained much of its independence even after annexation by the city. Carondelet Park is located at Holly Hills and Alabama Avenues and was established in 1874 from grazing grounds in the area.

Jefferson Barracks, and Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, is on the banks of the Mississippi, south of Carondelet Park.

The Barracks was set up in 1826 as a western military base and both President Ulysses Grant and General Robert E. Lee at one time were stationed here. After World War II the post was closed and in 1950 the northeast corner of the post was dedicated as a historical park. The part of the Barracks that is controlled by St. Louis County and the national cemetery are open to the public.

Forest Park and Surroundings

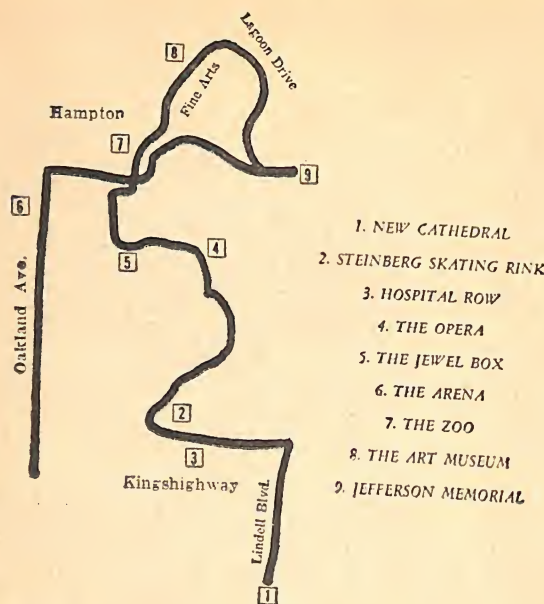
The new St. Louis Cathedral, started in the early 1900's, is one of the most magnificently furnished of its kind in America and is the seat of the St. Louis Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church. The Cathedral at Newstead and Lindell Blvd., was built at a cost of \$3,750,000 and work on the edifice is expected to continue for several more decades.

Only a few blocks west of the Cathedral on Lindell is Forest Park, the area in which

much of the World's Fair of 1904 was conducted and the site of some of the most popular attractions in the city.

Bordering the park on the east is what might be termed "Hospital Row." Located here are the hospitals in the Barnes group, the Jewish Hospital, Shriner's Hospital and St. John's Hospital.

On the east edge in Forest Park on Jefferson Drive is Steinberg Memorial Skating Rink. This rink is used for ice skating from



November to March and is a roller skating rink and location of other recreational events from March to November.

The Municipal Opera, near the center of the park, operates from June through August, presenting light opera and musical comedy in an open-air amphitheater. Eleven productions are staged each season and performances star outstanding local talent as well as nationally known singers and dancers. The Municipal Opera was started in 1919 and is the largest of its kind in the world. Each production costs more than \$30,000 and the opera facilities are valued at three million dollars.

South of the opera is the Jewel Box, a steel and glass conservatory for the display of plants and flowers grown by the city. Lily pools in the front of the Jewel Box give a "Taj Mahal" effect to the towering structure which is open the year round. Displays of flowers change with the seasons with magnificent lily displays at Easter, chrysanthemums in November, poinsettias in December and various other flowers displayed in season. A carillon of electric chimes provides a musical background for the floral displays.

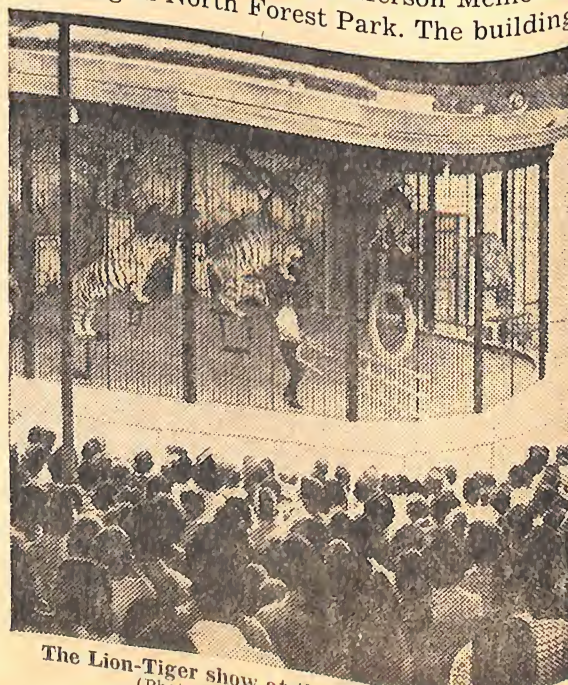
The zoo, west of the Jewel Box, has a population of about 2,000 animals. The zoo is one of the best known and most often

visited sights in St. Louis and is free and open to the public throughout the year.

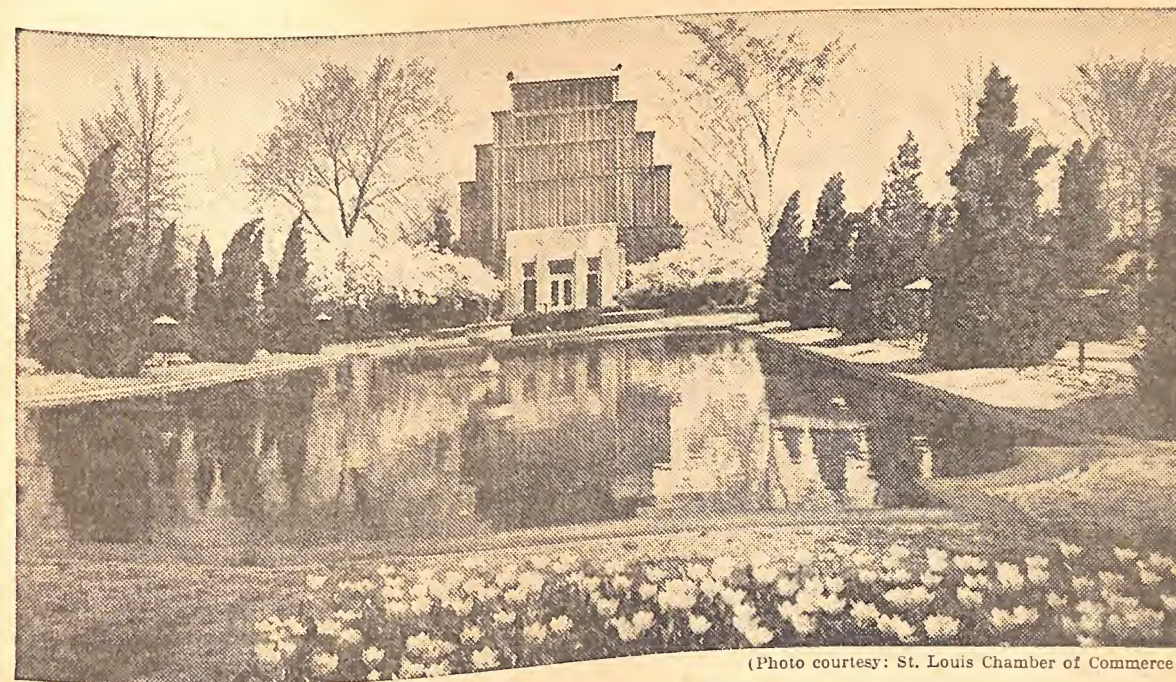
Included in the exhibitions at the zoo are mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians from throughout the world. The exhibitions are shown in family groups in most instances. One of the unique features of the zoo are the free animal shows held daily during the spring, summer and fall. Animals are shown in settings similar to their natural habitations.

High on a hill overlooking a lagoon is the center of St. Louis' culture, the St. Louis Art Museum. A large collection of Chinese bronze ceramics and paintings is on display here. The Art Museum, considered one of the best in the nation, has some seven thousand objects and period rooms. The building was designed during the World's Fair in 1904 and is visited annually by almost half a million people. A new auditorium wing has been opened. An example of the excellence of the exhibitions is the 16th century oak stairway and galleries in the Art Museum that were taken from a French House and transferred to St. Louis in entirety. In front of the museum is a statue of St. Louis, the crusader for whom the city was named.

Headquarters of the Missouri Historical Society is located in the Jefferson Memorial Building in North Forest Park. The building



The Lion-Tiger show at the Zoo in Forest Park.
(Photo courtesy: St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)



(Photo courtesy: St. Louis Chamber of Commerce)

The Jewel Box in Forest Park.

opened in 1913 and was the first public memorial to Thomas Jefferson. A statue of the famous statesman can be seen in the center of the building. Many fine historical objects are housed here, including the famous Charles Lindbergh collection of more than 10,000 items. This collection includes much equipment carried in Lindbergh's 1927 solo flight to Paris. A research library is maintained by the Society in the building and there is an educational department for

children. The building was a gift to the City by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company and was financed with profits from the 1904 Fair.

Another center of entertainment for the city is south of Jefferson Memorial just outside Forest Park. The Arena, on Oakland Avenue, is second in size only to Madison Square Garden and is the site of many outstanding sporting events, expositions and cultural activities.

North St. Louis

One of the most familiar landmarks in the city of St. Louis is Busch Stadium, the home of the Cardinal Baseball Team, at home of the Cardinal Baseball Team, at Grand and Dodier. The Cardinals make the stadium their official headquarters during the baseball season. The stadium has a capacity of 30,500.

North on Grand Avenue from Dodier is Fairgrounds Park, the scene of St. Louis City fairs for more than half a century. The first fair opened in 1856 and each succeeding event drew crowds from throughout the

surrounding country side. In recent years, the park has become a playground area for children in North St. Louis and has a new large outdoor swimming pool.

One of the oldest landmarks in St. Louis is the old water tower on North Grand Avenue. The water tower was built in about 1871 and through the years became a point of reference among residents of North St. Louis. Later, when improvements in the water system made the tower unnecessary, residents fought its destruction and it be-



North St. Louis County

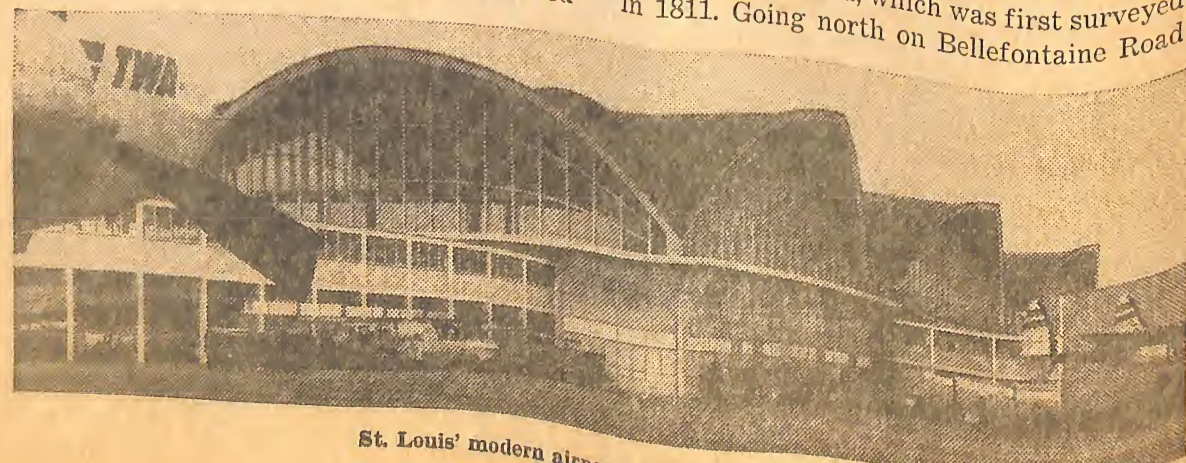
When St. Louis was still under the control of the Spanish government, the Spanish Army established a Fort at the mouth of the Missouri River, Fort Charles the Prince. South of that Fort is the present day Chain of Rocks Bridge and Amusement Park. An excellent view of the river can be obtained

came a sightseeing attraction. Steps lead up 154 feet through the tower to the top.

From the tower return to West Florissant Avenue and go west on West Florissant to Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries. These two old cemeteries contain many historic grave markers. Calvary Cemetery is the burial place of General William Tecumseh Sherman and Auguste Chouteau. In Bellefontaine Cemetery are the graves of Gen. William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition, Sen. Thomas Hart Benton, Gen. Sterling Price, James Eads, and Dr. William Beaumont, a pioneer physiologist.

by a visitor to the park from high on the bluffs. An amusement park overlooks the Mississippi River and dancing, rides, swimming, and dining facilities are available.

West of the Chain of Rocks Park is old Bellefontaine Road, which was first surveyed in 1811. Going north on Bellefontaine Road



St. Louis' modern airport terminal building.

(Photo courtesy: David Leight)



one comes to the Spanish Lake residential area and Spanish Lake itself. The name Spanish Lake came about because Spanish soldiers who were manning the Fort spent their summers at the Lake.

West of Spanish Lake on Parker Road is Old Jamestown Road, a winding, hilly road which runs parallel to the Missouri River. A number of modern and beautiful homes are located on this road.

Leaving old Jamestown Road at Vaile Avenue, follow Vaile south to Patterson Road and from Patterson Road south to the town of Florissant.

Florissant is the oldest community in the county, settled before 1787. The public commons, granted by the Spanish government, is still owned by the town of Florissant. The oldest Catholic Church west of the Mississippi River is St. Ferdinand's Catholic Church north of Cold Water Creek in Florissant. The back portion of the church was

built in 1821 and the building was enlarged in 1870. Adjacent to the church is the old Loretto Academy. The Florissant Historical Society has established a museum containing many historical items in the group of buildings housing church and academy.

At the north end of St. Denis Avenue in Florissant is the General Alvarez House, probably the oldest existing house in the county. The house was built before 1800 and titles of ownership from Spanish, French and United States Governments have been preserved.

West of Florissant at Howdershell and Charbonier Roads is the St. Stanislaus Catholic Seminary and Cemetery, which was established in 1823. One building at the seminary dates back to 1840.

At Utz Lane and Fee Fee Roads south of the seminary, is the house of General Utz, which was built in 1825. Utz, a Confederate General, was shot as a conspirator in the Civil War before a pardon from President Lincoln for him was received.

Returning to Lindbergh Boulevard, the visitor comes into an industrial area in which are located the Lincoln-Mercury and Chevrolet parts depot, and McDonnell Aircraft's principal plant.

The McDonnell Plant is adjacent to Lambert-St. Louis Airport. An architecturally outstanding terminal has been built at the airport which handles more than 2,000 passengers daily. A two-mile runway is available for jet craft. It was from this field that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh started his flight to fame in 1927.

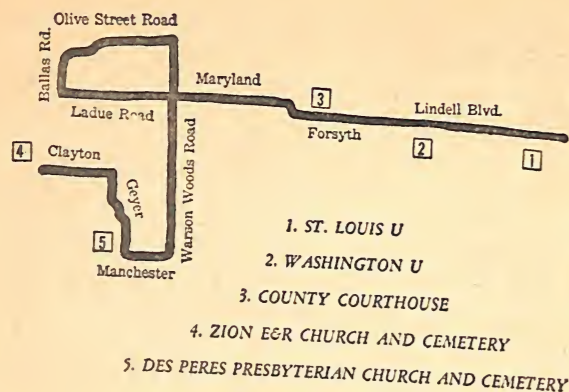
West St. Louis County

One of the finest residential areas in St. Louis is located in the West St. Louis-Clayton-Ladue area. Mid-town and west St. Louis also are the sites of the city's two largest institutions of higher learning, St. Louis University and Washington University.

St. Louis University covers several square blocks west of Grand between Lindell and

West Pine Streets. The University is the oldest west of the Mississippi, founded in 1818 as an academy and chartered as a university in 1832. It's one of the largest Catholic medical centers in the world and has an enrollment numbering more than 9,000. The buildings at the University are of both traditional and modern architecture.

Washington University, west of Forest



Park, dates back to 1853 and has an enrollment exceeding 11,000. Its fifteen schools and colleges are located on a 155-acre, well-landscaped tract. The University is especially noted for its medical, dental, and nursing schools.

En route from St. Louis University west on Lindell to Washington University, the visitor passes one of the most elaborate neighborhoods in the city. Immediately north of Forest Park are several old mansions. This residential area extends north for several blocks and most of the streets are privately controlled.

From Washington University, follow Forsyth Boulevard west to Clayton, the county seat of St. Louis County. Clayton is known for its fine shopping centers and as a business and financial center in the county.

Ladue, west of Clayton on Maryland and Ladue Road is the site of many of St. Louis' finest residences. Traveling west on Ladue Road the visitor can see an inter-

mingling of beautiful old residences and modern streamlined ranch-style homes. Various forms of architecture prevail and the landscaping on many of the homes is especially beautiful.

In order to see the residential neighborhood it is necessary to make excursions both north and south from Ladue Road onto secondary streets.

To see more beautiful homes, follow Ladue Road west of Lindbergh to Ballas Road and north on Ballas to Olive Street Road. Most of the houses in this neighborhood have been built recently and signs of even more expansion are evident.

Go east on Olive Street Road to Warson Road and south on Warson Road to Manchester. Warson Road winds through slightly hilly country and many of the residences are built to conform with the hilly topography.

Two points of particular historic interest are located in this western county area. On Geyer Road, north of Manchester, is the Des Peres Presbyterian Church and Cemetery. This church was built in 1833 and many of the grave stones in the cemetery date back to the early and mid-1800's. On Clayton Road, west of Geyer, is the Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church and Cemetery. This church was built in 1835 and remodeled in 1935, and, like the Des Peres Church, its cemetery contains many old and unusual headstones.

Section II — One-Day Trips Portage des Sioux



The Lady of the River Statue at Portage des Sioux is a monument to the faith of the inhabitants of the small community on the peninsula between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

Portage des Sioux is less than half a day's drive from St. Louis on Route H, about 11 miles north of St. Charles.

A disastrous flood in July, 1951, was the cause of the statue's coming into being. Floodwaters from the Missouri spilled onto the peninsula and joined with the Mississippi, isolating Portage des Sioux and threatening the town with inundation.

The priest of the parish of St. Francis in Portage des Sioux urged his parishioners to pray to the Virgin Mary to save their town.

The flood waters crested without touching the town. In gratitude for what they believed to be the answer to their prayers, the residents began a drive to erect a statue to "Our Lady of the Waters," their name for the Virgin Mary.

Contributions from the residents and owners of boats on Alton Lake, the portion of the Mississippi dammed above Alton, resulted in the statue, a 27-foot fiber-glass monument erected on a peninsula in the Mississippi River. The statue is illuminated at night and is said to safeguard boatmen on the river.

Each year, usually in July, there is a ceremony of Blessing the Fleet at the statue. Boats on Alton Lake pass the statue in procession and receive blessings from a Catholic priest.



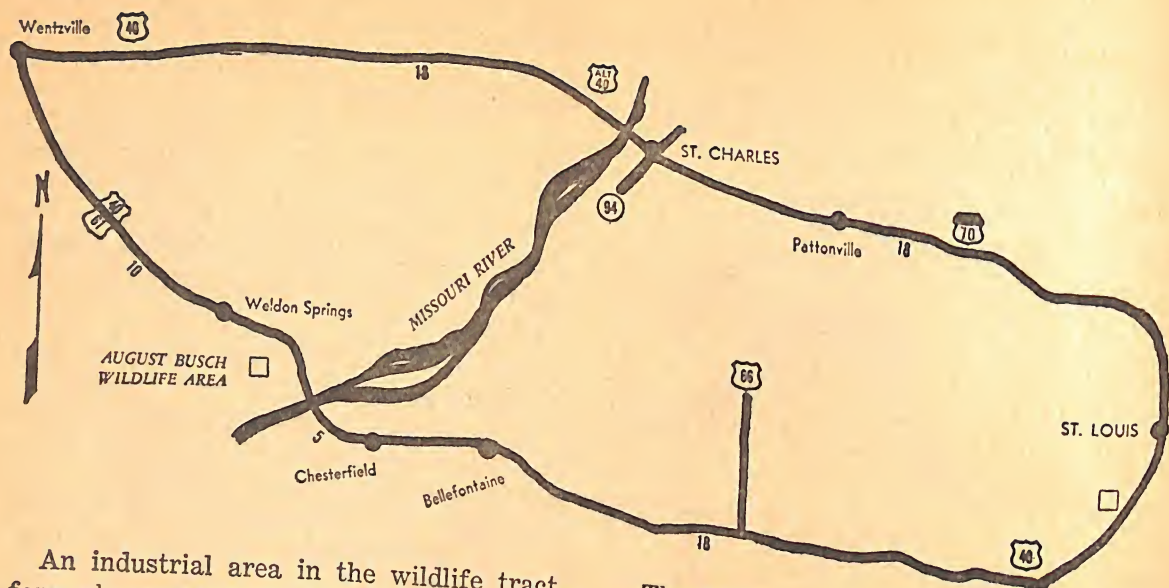
Our Lady of the Rivers statue at Portage des Sioux

Weldon Springs

Weldon Springs, about 25 miles west of St. Louis on Highway 40-61, is the gateway to the August Busch Wildlife Area and hilly terrain surrounding the area.

Still undeveloped, the wildlife area is the

site of several sporting activities. Field trials for hunting dogs are held here and several lakes and ponds on the area, stocked with fish, are opened occasionally to sportsmen.



An industrial area in the wildlife tract, formerly operated during the war, has been taken over by a large chemical company that does some atomic work.

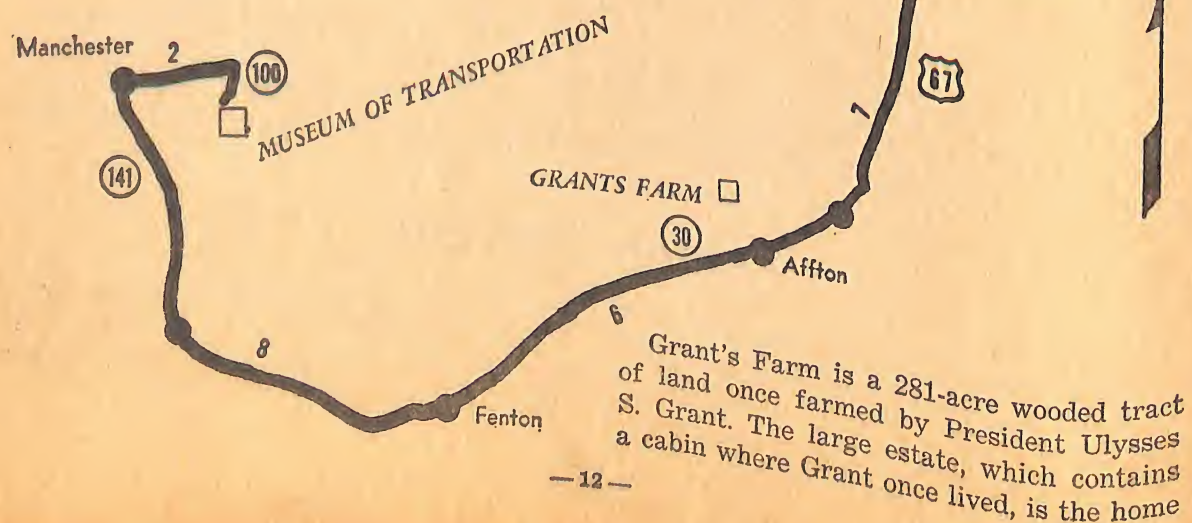
A fire lookout tower is located at the southwestern border of the wildlife area on Route D, bordering on the University of Missouri's Weldon Springs experimental farms.

The entire area from the Daniel Boone Bridge past the wildlife area abounds in scenic views.

An outstanding country museum is located four miles west of St. Charles on the new Highway By-Pass 40. The Bushnell Country Museum has exhibits of various items that have been used during past years on farms and in communities in Missouri.

Grant's Farm

For a full day's pleasure in southwestern St. Louis, a visitor can go to Grant's Farm and the National Museum of Transportation. The Farm is located at Gravois and Grant Roads and the museum is 13 miles west of the city off Highway 100 on Barrett Station Road.



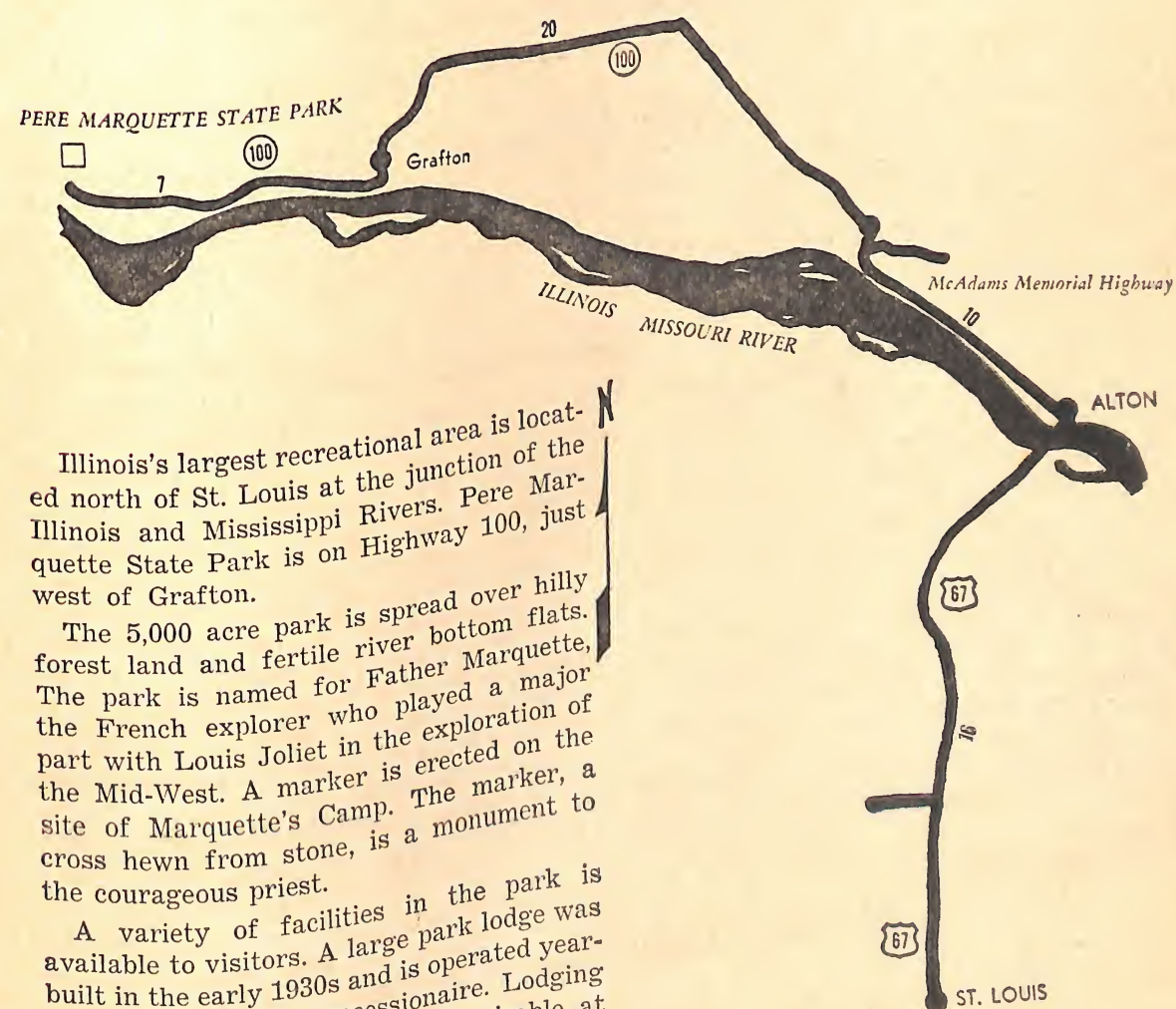
Grant's Farm is a 281-acre wooded tract of land once farmed by President Ulysses S. Grant. The large estate, which contains a cabin where Grant once lived, is the home

of August A. Busch, Jr., and is operated by Anheuser-Busch, Inc., for the public.

Herd of animals native to America roam freely over the estate and tours are available by appointment on miniature trains. The farm is closed during the winter months and on holidays.

An extensive collection of transportation equipment is housed at the Museum of Transportation. Locomotives and horse-drawn streetcars are on exhibit that date back to the 1870's. Also on display are extensive exhibits of automobiles and buses of all vintages.

Pere Marquette



Illinois's largest recreational area is located north of St. Louis at the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Pere Marquette State Park is on Highway 100, just west of Grafton.

The 5,000 acre park is spread over hilly forest land and fertile river bottom flats. The park is named for Father Marquette, the French explorer who played a major part with Louis Joliet in the exploration of the Mid-West. A marker is erected on the site of Marquette's Camp. The marker, a cross hewn from stone, is a monument to the courageous priest.

A variety of facilities in the park is available to visitors. A large park lodge was built in the early 1930s and is operated year-round by a private concessionaire. Lodging and eating facilities are very desirable at the lodge and a nearby stand. Boats can be rented at a boat dock in the northern part of the park and fishermen can cast their lines in the Illinois River or in inlets of river islands.

A large picnic area on the river has tables,

and an upper scenic drive provides panoramic views of the river. Bridle paths, a nature museum and hiking trails complete the list of facilities.

Sainte Genevieve

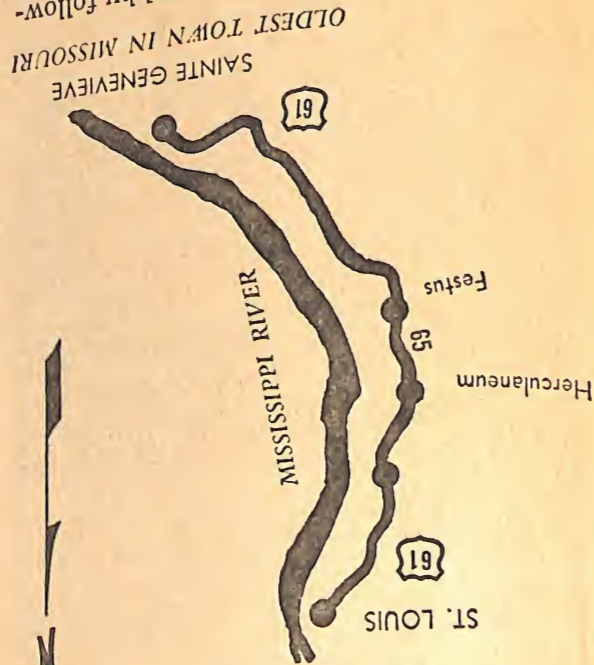
was located in the vast region in Upper Louisiana. The first site of the town was abandoned because of ruinous floods and the present site was settled in 1785.

The Historical Museum in the Public Library at Merchant Street and DuBourg Place is open daily and contains many relics of early days in the town. Memorial Park Cemetery is an outstanding attraction of the town. Many of the pioneers of the area are buried here. The oldest grave, that of Louis LeClerc, dates back to 1796. In the French tradition many of the graves are above ground.

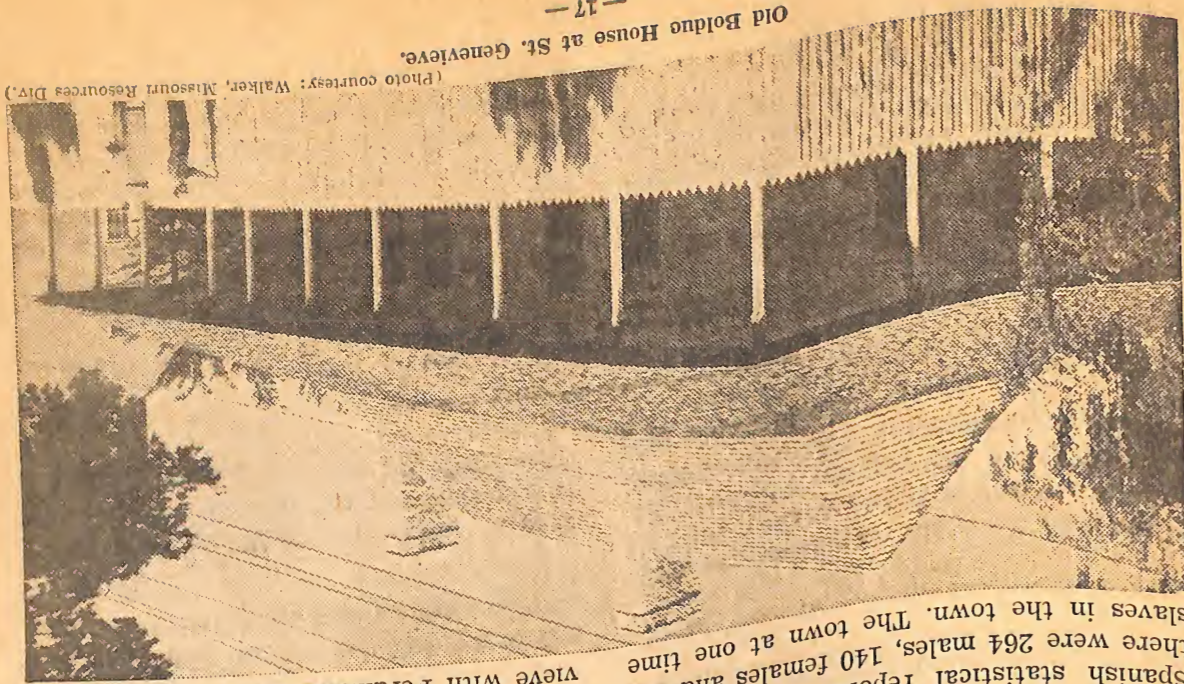
Church of Sainte Genevieve at DuBourg Place near Merchant Street was built in 1880 on the site of a rock building consecrated in 1837. It has a collection of religious paintings dating back to 1663. The Jean Bolduc house at 1235 Main Street is least changed of many homes here and has been partially restored. It was built in 1784 in the old village and was dismantled and rebuilt at the present site following a disastrous flood in 1785. The first brick house west of the Mississippi River, built in 1785, is located in Sainte Genevieve.

Also of interest are specimens of the taxidermic skill of John James Audubon, the great naturalist who came to Sainte Genevieve with Ferdinand Rozier in 1810.

River. The town is easily reached by following U.S. Highway 61 south from St. Louis. Sainte Genevieve was settled as a trading post in 1732 and by 1772, when the first Spanish statistical report was published, there were 264 males, 140 females and 287 slaves in the town. The town at one time



The first permanent settlement in Missouri was at Sainte Genevieve, about 65 miles south of St. Louis on the Mississippi



Old Bolduc House at St. Genevieve.

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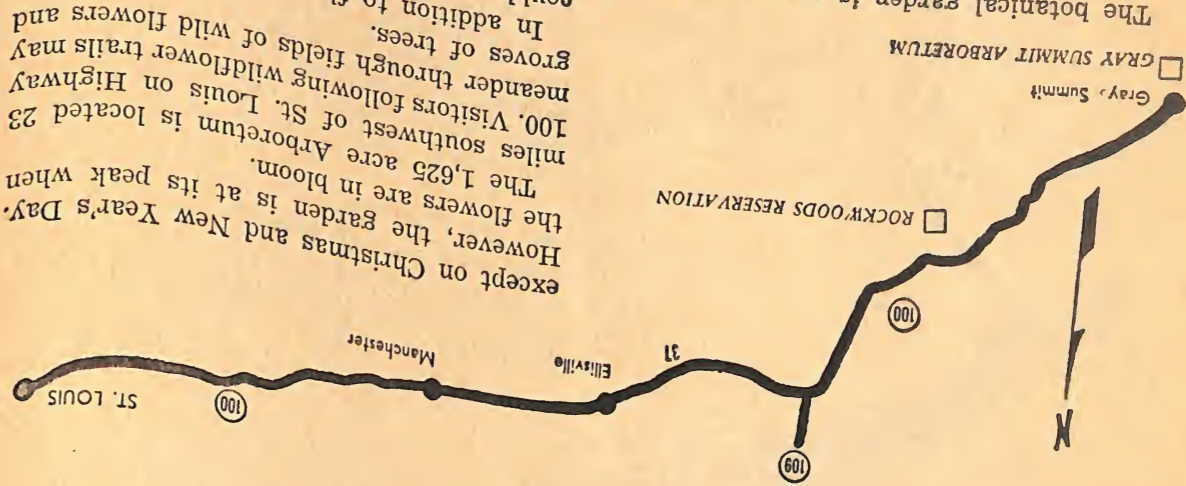
Gray Summit



The main lodge at Pere Marquette State Park.

(Photo courtesy: Illinois Division of Parks, Hedrich-Blessing)

Colorful displays of wild flowers attract visitors to the Missouri Botanical Garden at Gray Summit during the spring and summer months.



except on Christmas and New Year's Day. However, the garden is at its peak when the flowers are in bloom. The 1,625 acre Arboretum is located 23 miles southwest of St. Louis on Highway 100. Visitors following wildflower trails may meander through fields of wild flowers and groves of trees.

In addition to flowers and plants which could not be developed in the main garden in the city, there are fields of Narcissus, Flowering Crabs, Red Buds and Dogwoods.

Rockwood Reservation

Animal lovers find Rockwoods Reservation in west St. Louis County virtually unspoiled as a haven for animals and birds. The Reservation is located on Manchester Road, just west of State Highway 109, less than an hour's drive from most places in St. Louis County.

The principal part of the reservation, operated by the Missouri Conservation Commission as a wildlife refuge, is located along a deep, wooded valley. Picnic tables and comfort stations provide the facilities to make the reservation a good picnicking area.

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Meramec State Park

Meramec State Park, located about 60 miles southwest of St. Louis, offers excellent facilities for the visitor who wishes to spend a day picnicking, hiking or fishing.



The Park is on Highway 155, just north of Sullivan and near Highway 66. Fisher's Cave is perhaps the park's biggest attraction, and a distance of half a mile has been explored into this cave for public use. Former Governor Fletcher used this cave in July of 1867 for a ball and the cave has continued as an outstanding attraction since then.

There are about 20 other caves in the park, in addition to numerous springs and rough, rolling, timbered countryside. The park is a game refuge and wildlife, including numerous deer, can be seen throughout the area, particularly the half on the east side of the river.

The Meramec River, for which the park was named, cuts through the tract and is one of the major, fast-flowing, clear water

streams in Missouri. Fishing in the river is considered excellent.

The hillsides of the park are covered with a variety of oaks, gums, pine, cherry, dogwood, redbud, walnut, hackberry, maples and wild flowers. The naturalistic qualities of the park are so numerous that a nature museum has been established and serves as headquarters for the park naturalist during the summer.

Facilities are available for fishing, swim-



(Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)
Stage Curtain in Meramec Cave near Meramec State Park.

ming, and boating on the river. Also available are a dining lodge, nature trails, cabins, overnight campgrounds and picnicking grounds. Provisions are made for children's play and for sports.

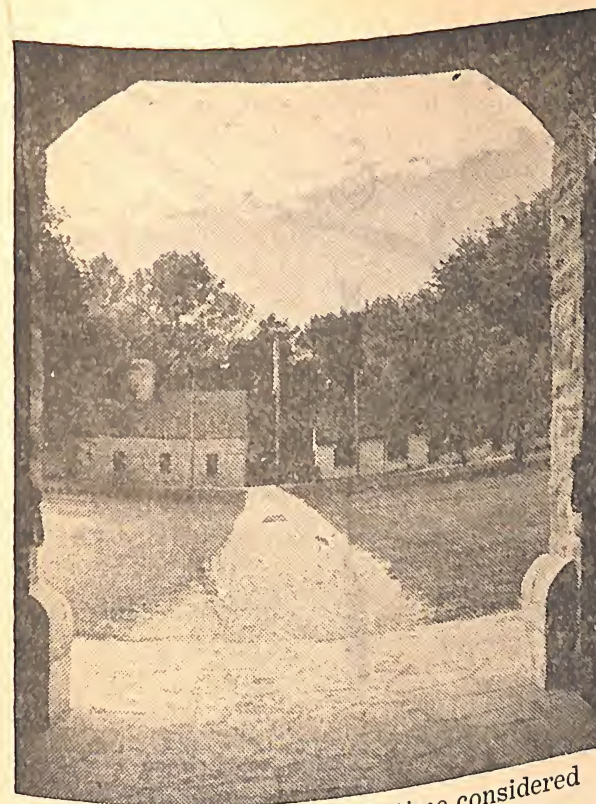
Fort Chartres

Fort de Chartres, about 50 miles southeast of St. Louis, served for more than half a century as the seat of French government in Illinois.

The fort is located on the banks of the Mississippi River on Illinois State Highway 155. To reach it, take State Highway 3 from

East St. Louis south to Ruma and turn west on Highway 155 at Ruma.

Founded in 1719 by the French, the fort played an important part in the development of the Upper Mississippi River Valley, since it was a connecting link between the French colonies on the north and those



along the gulf. It was at one time considered to be one of the strongest forts in America. It was rebuilt in the middle of the 18th century by the French at a cost of about a million dollars. It was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and ruled by the British until it was abandoned in 1772. It has been completely restored by the State of Illinois—even the powder magazine has been rebuilt.

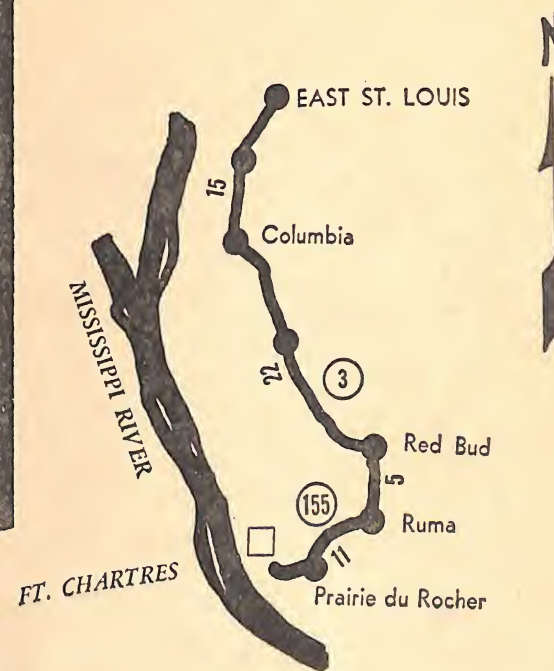
House Springs

Buried in the heart of the Meramec River Valley is House Springs, a town which has been by-passed by industrial progress and retains much of its picturesque appeal. House Springs is less than 20 miles from St. Louis on Highway 30.

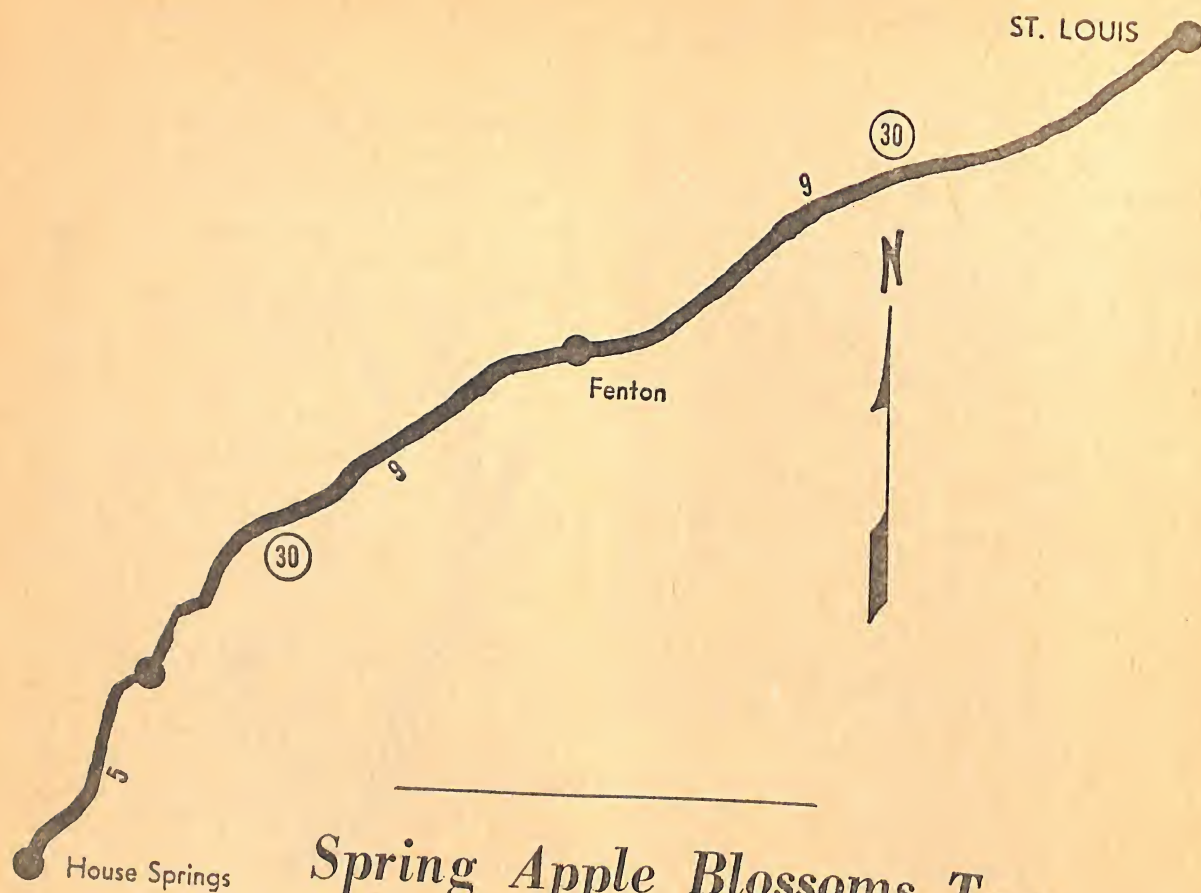
State Highway 30 follows a high ridge in the House Springs Region and affords several good views of the Meramec River valley. High Ridge is one of the higher spots on the route.

West of House Springs on Route 30 is County Road W, a very scenic drive, but one that is closed during some of the spring

When the fort was finally captured by the British in 1765, many of the last French inhabitants crossed the river to live in the settlement to the north which was then a year old. That settlement today is St. Louis.



There are picnic grounds, a shelter house and other accommodations for the visitors at the restored fort.



Spring Apple Blossoms Tour

The fragrance of apple blossoms fills the air in Calhoun County in the spring for that western Illinois county is a major apple-growing region.

Calhoun County is a peninsula of land



bordered on three sides by water: the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. A day's drive in the Spring takes the visitor past orchards of apple trees with delicate, fragrant blossoms.

Leave St. Louis on Highway 40 or new Interstate 70 to St. Charles. From St. Charles, follow State Highway 94 north past Boschertown to Route B and then Route B north to the Golden Eagle ferry. The ferry is the only southern access to Calhoun County. Travel north through Brussels and Meppen to Hardin, the county seat and once a principal shipping point on the Illinois River.

Go west from Hardin to a county road which follows the Mississippi north to Hamburg. A ferry at Hamburg transports visitors back across the Mississippi to the Missouri side and Route P. Follow Route P to Elsberry and south on State Highway 79 from Elsberry back to Route 40-Interstate 70.

Fall Leaf Tour

Missouri is noted for its Flaming Fall Revue in the Ozarks and nowhere in the state are the colors more vivid or the



topography more suited for displaying these brilliant colors than the region around Eastern-Central Missouri.

The area just north of the Missouri River and West of St. Louis is dressed in brilliant colors in the fall and a trip along State

Highway 94 permits the visitor to see small towns which have much of their charm from earlier days.

Leave St. Louis on Highway 40-Interstate 70 to St. Charles and from St. Charles follow State Highway 94, along the river, to Dutzow. The highway goes through Monarch, Defiance, Augusta and Matson. At Dutzow, go south on Highway 47 to Washington, there crossing the river and returning to Highway 50-66 on State Route 100. The trip back into St. Louis along Highway 50-66 is designed for speed.

In addition to wonderful views of the surrounding countryside, the visitor can easily appreciate the history of the region. Washington first was settled in 1828 and 12 years later a group of German settlers literally adopted the town, settling there. The town now is a merchandising center, but once held its share of the river trade on the Missouri. The entire region has a flavor of the old German background.

Fall Meramec Valley Tours

South of the Meramec River, Highway 30 follows a ridge along the river valley, providing the traveler with elevated views of the river valley, but permitting him to see the bright fall colors plastered against the sides of hills.

For a trip lasting less than a day, leave St. Louis on State Route 30 and travel south to Cedar Hill, passing through the High Ridge-House Springs area. From Cedar Hill, take Route BB to Hillsboro and then return to St. Louis on State Highway 21. The first part of the trip takes the visitor through the river valley and then he ascends into the somewhat rougher terrain near Herculaneum.

For a fall afternoon or day-long trip, the Meramec Valley drive provides a variety of terrain and colors.



Section III — Two and Three-Day Tours

Lincoln's Country

Visitors to the land of Lincoln will find the memory of that great American statesman alive in the countryside, and enshrined at Springfield and New Salem, Ill.

A 250-mile, two or three-day tour from St. Louis takes a motorist through Springfield, scene of many of Lincoln's triumphs as a young man, through New Salem State Park, once Lincoln's home, and through scenic Southern Illinois with its rich agricultural land.

Leaving St. Louis, follow Highway 66 to Springfield. The road for the hundred-mile trip to the Illinois capital is a good example of a developing four-lane, divided modern highway. Although driving on this road means saving of travel time, some of the scenic value is sacrificed for speed.

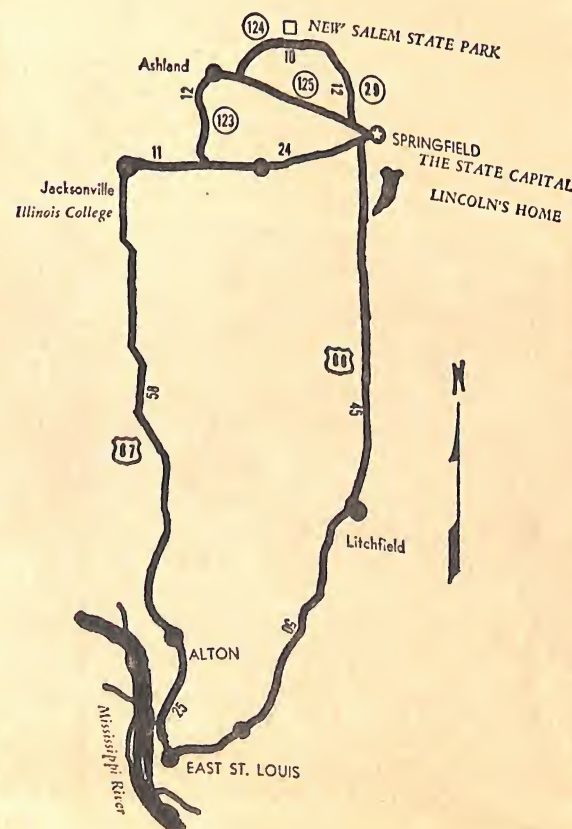
Springfield is rich in memories of Abraham Lincoln. He lived there many years, practiced law there and was married there. Lincoln's home at Eighth and Jackson Streets was the only house Lincoln ever owned. It was built in 1839 and purchased by Lincoln in 1844. It now is owned by the state and preserved in nearly its original condition, with Lincoln furniture and other replicas of the period furnishing the house. The house is open daily 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Lincoln's tomb, and the crypts in which Mrs. Lincoln and three of their four children are buried, is in Oak Ridge Cemetery in the northern part of Springfield. The impressive monument contains statuettes in eight niches depicting Lincoln during various phases of his career. Bronze tablets contain the text of the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's farewell to Springfield and his Second Inaugural Address. Visitors are welcome 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

The Sangamon County Court House at Springfield, near the center of the city, was at one time the capitol and it was here that Lincoln served in the Illinois Legislature. The court house holds what may be a dis-

tingtion in that another story was added to the building about 50 years ago—not by building onto the top but by raising the entire building and adding a new first floor. The building is open to the public and its history is much the history of Springfield.

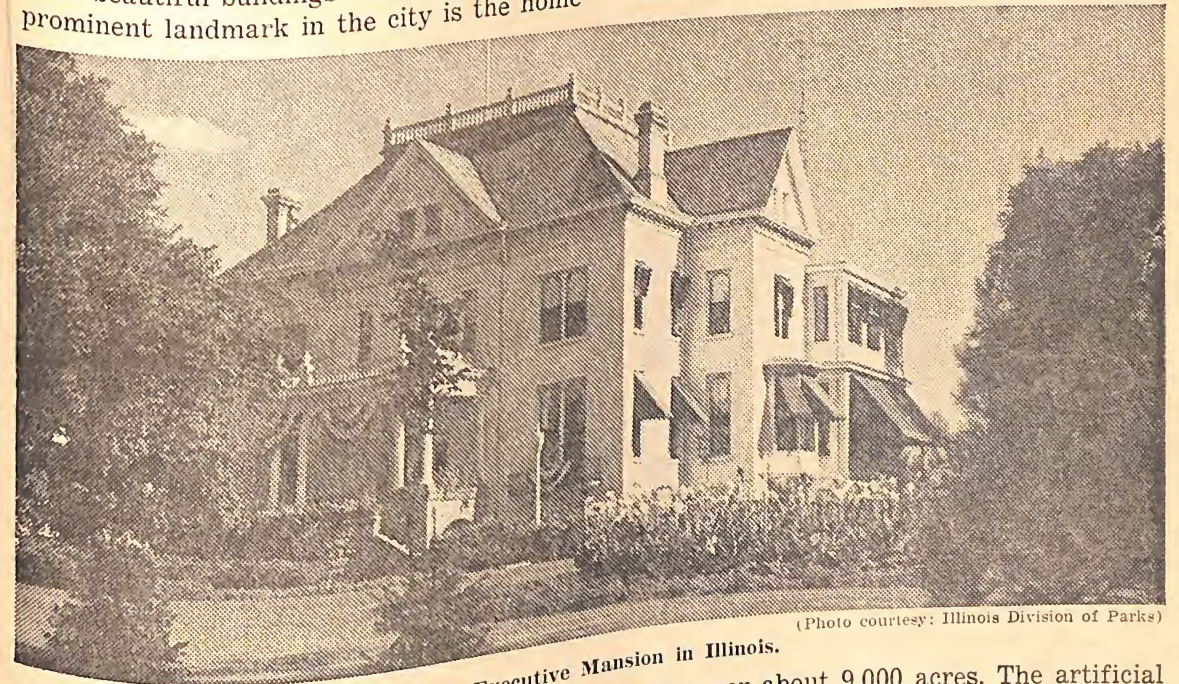
Replacing the courthouse as the seat of the Illinois government is the present state capitol. Extending for more than three blocks along tree-shaded Second Street, the capitol was built during a span of 20 years, begun in 1867 and completed in 1887. It is the highest building in Central Illinois and contains beautiful mural decorations and bas-relief frieze inside the dome. Guided tours are scheduled through the capitol each day; however, the second floor is open only on weekdays. Statues of Lincoln and his oratorical foe, Stephen A. Douglas, are located on the capitol grounds.



The home of the Governor of the state, the executive mansion, is located not far from the courthouse, on Fifth and Edwards Street. The impressive mansion is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. Another prominent landmark in the city is the home

Library and the Illinois State Museum in the Centennial Building near the capitol, the First Presbyterian Church, and the Springfield Art Association.

For those who care less for history and more for recreation, Springfield Lake and



(Photo courtesy: Illinois Division of Parks)

The Executive Mansion in Illinois.

of the noted poet, Vachel Lindsay, who lived here until his death in 1931. It is located on Fifth Street, adjacent to the executive mansion, and is open daily.

Other points that may be of interest to visitors are the Illinois State Historical

park cover about 9,000 acres. The artificial lake with 40 miles of shore line covers about 4,000 acres. Although some of the shore line has been made available for private construction, the park recreational area at the east end of the Vachel Lindsay Memo-



(Photo courtesy: Illinois Division of Parks)

New Salem State Park in Central Illinois.

rial Bridge contains excellent picnic facilities and a paved drive encircles the lake.

Less than an hour's drive from Springfield near Highway 97 is New Salem State Park, a restoration of Lincoln's old town of New Salem.

It was to New Salem that Lincoln came from Indiana. And it was here that he studied, in the Onstot Cooper shop, the only original building still standing in the park. Care has been taken to restore the village exactly as it was in 1837 — there are 23 cabins, including 10 shops, the carding mill, a school, a sawmill and a grist-mill. The Rutledge Tavern, a familiar sight to many men in the 1830s, stands today in the park.

Once a visitor leaves the paved parking area, walks around a small mound of earth and down to the main street of New Salem, he is out of the realm of the present day world. Yoke of oxen meander slowly by; crude furniture, much of it hand-made, stands where it could have stood more than a century ago.

Herbs, used more than a hundred years ago by frontier doctors and apothecaries, grow in the back yards of the apothecary shop and the doctor's office.

Mississippi River Valley

The river valleys of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, north of St. Louis, offer a visitor on a two or three-day trip a variety of river views as well as vivid reminders of the former importance of the river towns.

Traveling north to Detroit, Ill., southwest to Louisiana, Mo., and back again to St. Louis, a distance of 187 miles, a motorist can take advantage of the fine facilities of Pere Marquette State Park, can visit the historic Stark Brothers Nursery in Louisiana and can survey a huge expanse of Mississippi River Valley from the highest point on the Mississippi River, Lookout Point in Clarksville.

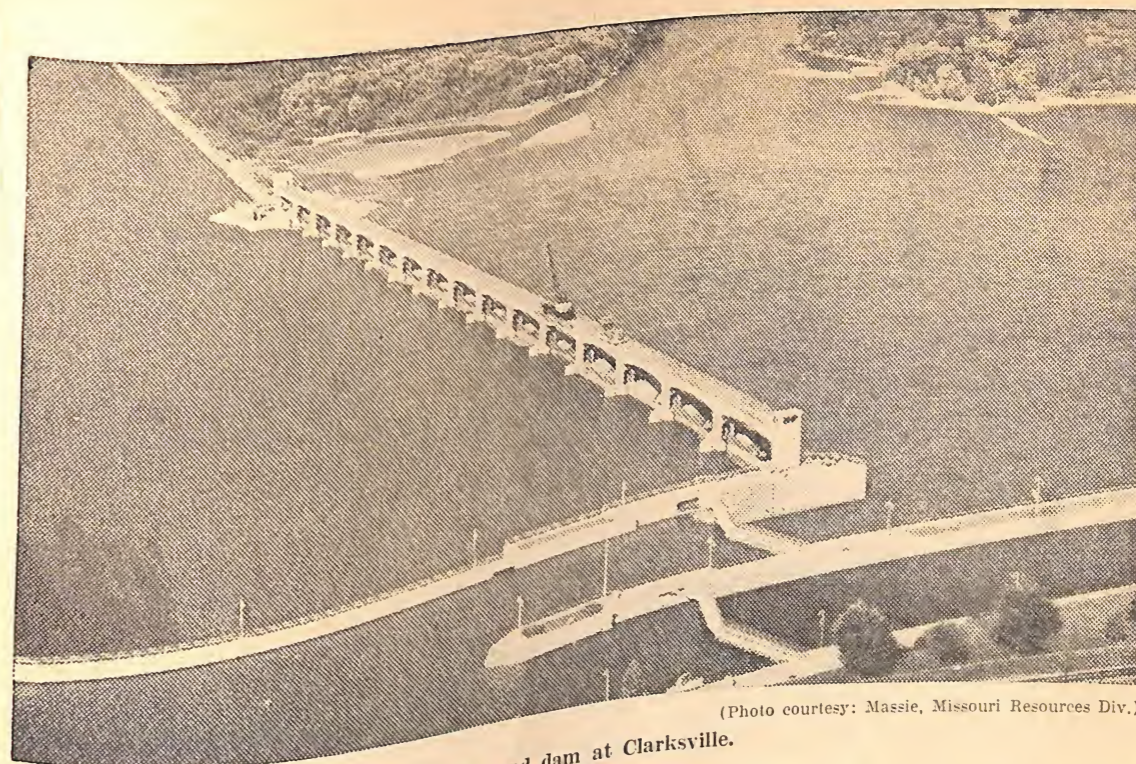
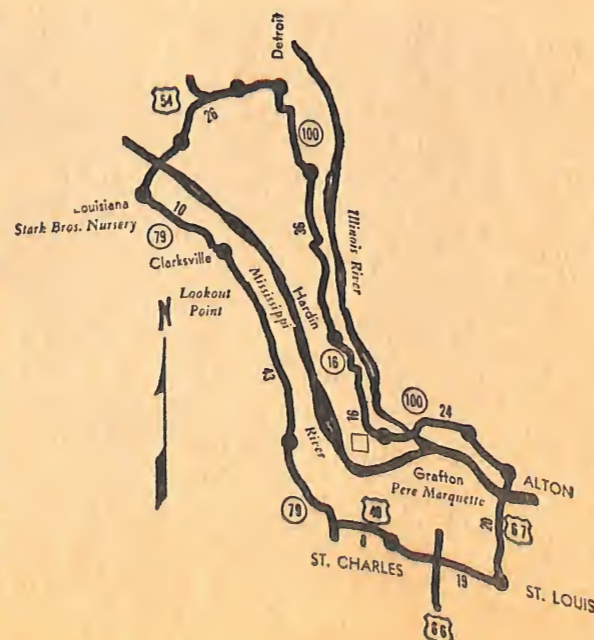
From St. Louis, travel Highway 67 to Alton, crossing the free Lewis and Clark Bridges. Lock and Dam No. 26 at Alton is the last of a series of navigation and flood

In order to preserve the originality of the scene, even the most necessary modern facilities are hidden. Visitors may peer into some seemingly natural stumps at the park and find modern fireplugs, necessary because of the construction of the village.

Southern Illinois University Players present shows here during the summer in addition to the annual production of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" by the Abraham Lincoln Players. The area is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and guide service, a lodge and restaurant, fishing, picnicking and camping are available.

Returning to the present, the traveler takes Highway 123 to Jacksonville, the home of Illinois College and MacMurray College. Illinois College was founded in 1829 and is the first college in the state to graduate a class, that in 1835. Beecher Hall on the 50-acre campus was the first college building in Illinois and among the first graduates of the college was William Jennings Bryan.

Highway 67, south from Jacksonville, brings the tourist back to St. Louis through rolling hillside and rich agricultural land.



(Photo courtesy: Massie, Missouri Resources Div.)

Lock and dam at Clarksville.

control dams on the Mississippi River. From Riverside Park in Alton, visitors can watch towboats and barges "locking through" the locks next to the dam.

Turning left immediately after leaving the Clark Bridge, follow markers to the McAdams Memorial Highway, just west of Alton along the impounded waters of the Mississippi River, Alton Lake. The highway is a scenic four-lane route which originally was planned as a route to Grafton but now is open from Alton to a few miles past Clifton Terrace. The Piasa Bird, a reproduction of an ancient Indian painting on the river bluff at Alton, can be seen from this road.

Alton Lake is one of the favorite scenic and recreational areas near St. Louis. There are numerous boat docks and harbors on the shores of the lake, providing facilities for small runabouts, cruisers and sailboats which are a common sight on the lake. Near the eastern end of the lake, towboats and barges can be seen tied to docks, waiting their turn to go through the locks.

Leaving the McAdams Highway at Clifton Terrace, travel north to Highway 100 and on Highway 100 into Grafton, an old commercial fishing town on the confluence of

the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. Grafton still is an important fishing town but has lost some of its importance as an apple shipping point.

En route to Grafton, a tourist can take a side trip to Elsah, a quaint old river town and the home of Principia College. Elsah has several old homes, some built with a "widow's walk" reflecting a period when Elsah was a booming town. Principia College is the largest Christian Science College and its old-style stone buildings are built on a large landscaped area overlooking the Mississippi.

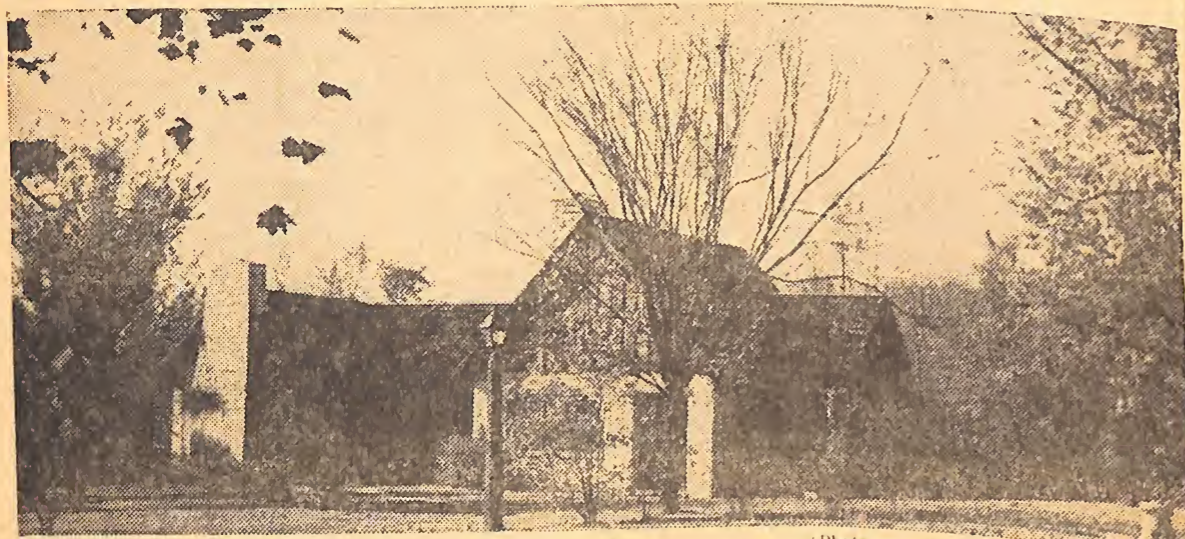
Just west of Grafton on Highway 100 is Pere Marquette State Park, a 5,000-acre vacation area rambling over hilly forest country and open river bottom land. The park provides a variety of facilities to visitors.

A large park lodge, built in the early 1930s, is leased by the state to a private concessionaire and is operated year-round. Lodging and eating facilities here are very desirable. A boat landing is located in the northern part of the park and boats can be rented for fishing in the Mississippi or in the inlets of river islands.

There are tables and other facilities in a large picnic area on the river and an upper scenic drive provides panoramic views of the river. There also are good hiking trails, a nature museum, and bridle paths.

The park is named in memory of Marquette, who used the site as a landmark and

Mississippi into Louisiana, Mo. It is the site of the Stark Brothers Nursery, probably the oldest in the United States. The nursery was founded by James Stark in 1816 and has remained in the family. The restored Stark Historical Cabin, two miles west of Louisiana on Highway 54, is open daily.



A guest cabin at Pere Marquette State Park. (Photo courtesy: Illinois Division of Parks)

camp-ground. A cross hewn from native stone stands just west of Grafton, a monument to the courageous priest.

North of the park, continuing on Highway 100, between Hardin and Pearl, is a scenic drive along the Illinois River.

Hardin is the county seat of Calhoun County, the only county in Illinois without a single foot of railroad. At one time, the county, which is located on a peninsula formed by the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, was almost isolated. Access to the county could be had only by ferries across the two rivers as there were no roads leading into the county from the north.

Going west on Highway 54 from Pearl, cross the Champ Clark Bridge over the

South of Louisiana on Highway 79 is Clarksville, a town founded in 1807 and named for General William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Clark wintered on the site in 1815. A half mile west of the center of the town is Lookout Point, the highest point on the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Paul. The point rises 600 feet above the river and the bluffs afford an inspiring view of the river valley and nearby hills. The surrounding park area covers 24 acres and includes a 50-foot observation tower and Indian burial mounds. Boats can be seen being locked through the dam below the point.

Returning to St. Louis, a motorist can follow Highway 79 south to Highway 40 and on into St. Louis.

Mark Twain's Country

The area surrounding Hannibal was immortalized in the two books by Mark Twain, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

The motor trip from St. Louis to Hannibal, a round-trip of about 225 miles, can be made easily in one or two days, allowing the motorist to spend time at Clarksville,



Louisiana, and New London as well as at Hannibal and the surrounding area.

Leaving St. Louis on Highway 40, take Highway 79 west of St. Peters. State Highway 79 runs parallel to the Mississippi River to Clarksville, a town founded in 1807 and named for General William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

A half mile west of Clarksville is Lookout Point, the highest point along the Mississippi River from New Orleans and St. Paul. The point rises 600 feet above the river and bluffs and gives an impressive view of the river valley and surrounding hills.

North on Highway 79 from Clarksville is Louisiana, the site of Stark Brothers Nursery, probably the oldest in the United States. Founded by James Stark in 1816, it has remained in the family. The restored Stark Cabin is two miles west of Louisiana on Highway 54 and is open daily.

En route to Hannibal on Highway 79 from Louisiana, the motorist passes the Dupont State Game Reservation. Several turnouts and stopping places provide excellent views of the rugged reservation.

Mark Twain, whose real name was Samuel Clemens, lived in Hannibal as a boy and later used the town as a setting for incidents in his stories.

The Mark Twain home on Hill Street was the home of Clemens until he left Hannibal at the age of 18. Furnished in the style of the mid-1800s, the house contains many articles used or owned by the author. Ad-

joining the home is an attractive garden, surrounded by a high, whitewashed board fence.

The Memorial Museum is adjacent to the house. It contains numerous items related to Clemens, including the pilot wheel of a river steamer, original "Tom Sawyer" illustrations, manuscripts, personal possessions and other items.

The Becky Thatcher house across the street from the museum has several rooms restored with authentic furnishings. Several other buildings including the House of Pilasters and the John Clemens law office are nearby. Atop Cardiff Hill is a lighthouse and at its base is the statue of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

Two miles southeast of the city is the Mark Twain Cave, mentioned in many of Twain's books. It was in this cave, in the "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" that Tom and Becky Thatcher were lost.

South of Hannibal on Highway 61 is New London, the site of the Ralls County Courthouse. This building, built more than a century ago, was the model for the Missouri exhibit at several world's fairs, including the New York World's Fair in 1940.



(Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)
Lighthouse overlooking the river at Hannibal.

Bowling Green once was the home of the famous Champ Clark.

Continuing south on Highway 61, the motorist passes the Cuivre River State Park, an undeveloped region with excellent group camping facilities. Also available are fishing, hiking, and picnicking facilities. The park is located on State Highway 47, five miles east of Troy.

Missouri River Valley

The capital of the state, the educational center of Missouri, and historic points of interest make a trip to Central Missouri interesting for the touring motorist.

This tour is designed for two or three days, depending on what the motorist wishes to see and the amount of time he can spend on the trip. This tour covers a distance of about 375 miles and includes a visit to the University of Missouri, Arrow Rock Tavern and the State Capital. On an optional one-day tour of about 250 miles, the visitor spends some time in Fulton and the State Capital.

Leaving St. Louis, follow Highway 40 or new Federal Interstate Highway 70 to Columbia. The new highway is one of the finest examples of the new interstate system in the state.

The trip to Columbia is speedy as most of the towns are located off the highway; however, scenery is confined mainly to the rolling farm land.

Three schools of higher learning are lo-

For a speedier return to St. Louis, the motorist can continue south to Highway 40 and return to St. Louis via the super-highway. However, for a more scenic route continue on Highway 61 into St. Louis through rolling river-bottom land. Around Gumbo, truck-farming is the principal activity and numerous vegetable and fruit stands line the highway.

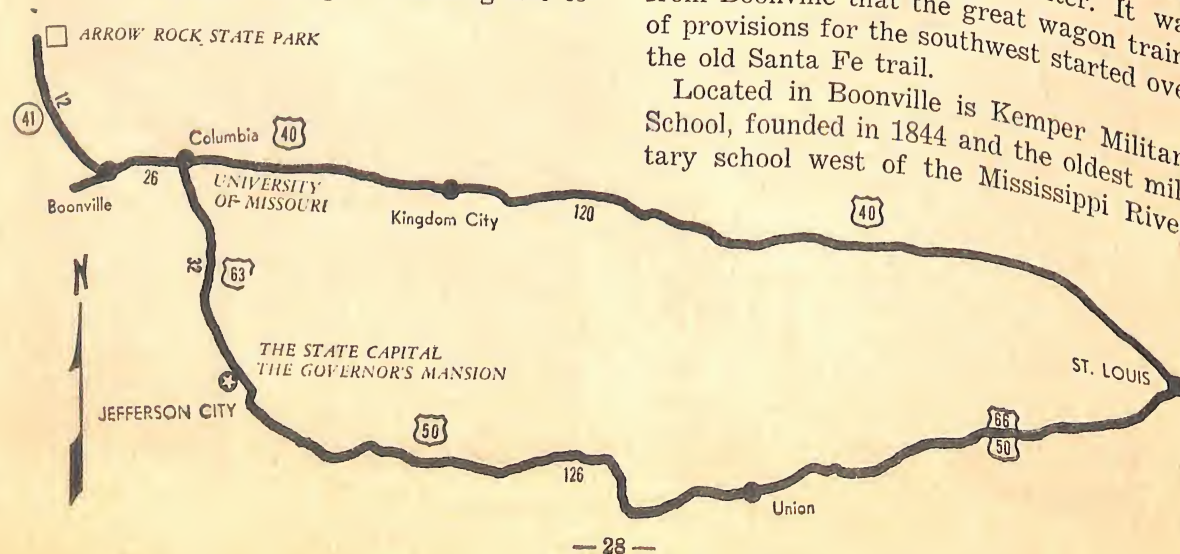
cated in Columbia, and many state associations have their headquarters here. The principal attraction in the city is the University of Missouri, the oldest state university in the West. It was founded in 1839 and boasts a College of Agriculture and School of Journalism considered among the finest in the world. The School of Journalism was the first such school in the world and has a museum containing journalism exhibits, open to the public.

Stephens College for Women was founded in 1833 and is one of the largest private junior colleges in the country. It has a 250-acre campus with several beautiful buildings. Christian College for women is the third school in Columbia.

Buildings at each of the colleges are open for public inspection.

Continuing west on Highway 40, cross the Missouri River into Boonville, one of the oldest towns in the state and an early wholesale and distributing center. It was from Boonville that the great wagon trains of provisions for the southwest started over the old Santa Fe trail.

Located in Boonville is Kemper Military School, founded in 1844 and the oldest military school west of the Mississippi River.



Harley Park, on the hills above the Missouri River, is a beautiful 29-acre camping site with interesting Indian mounds and playground facilities.

Thespian Hall (now Lyric Theater) in Boonville was the first theatre west of the Mississippi and still is used as a showhouse.

Northwest of Boonville is Arrow Rock State Park and Arrow Rock Tavern. Travel eight miles west of Boonville to State Highway 41 and 12 miles north on Highway 41 to Arrow Rock. Arrow Rock, now a state park of 34 acres, also was a stopping point on the Santa Fe trail. The Arrow Rock Tavern, built in 1832, has been rebuilt and furnished in the style of the pioneer days. A good dining lodge and museum are operated here and there are facilities for hiking, picnicking and camping.

Other buildings of interest at Arrow Rock are the George Caleb Bingham home and the Arrow Rock Academy Building.

Return to Boonville on Highway 87 and then leave Boonville on Highway 87 south through Clarks Fork and Prairie Home to Highway 50. Travel east on Highway 50 to Jefferson City, the state capital. This city has good accommodations for an overnight stay.

Jefferson City is the midway point between St. Louis and Kansas City and is built on hills overlooking the Missouri River.

The site for the city, as decreed in the original state constitution, was laid out in 1822 and the first capitol building was completed in 1826. The present capitol is the third and was completed in 1918.

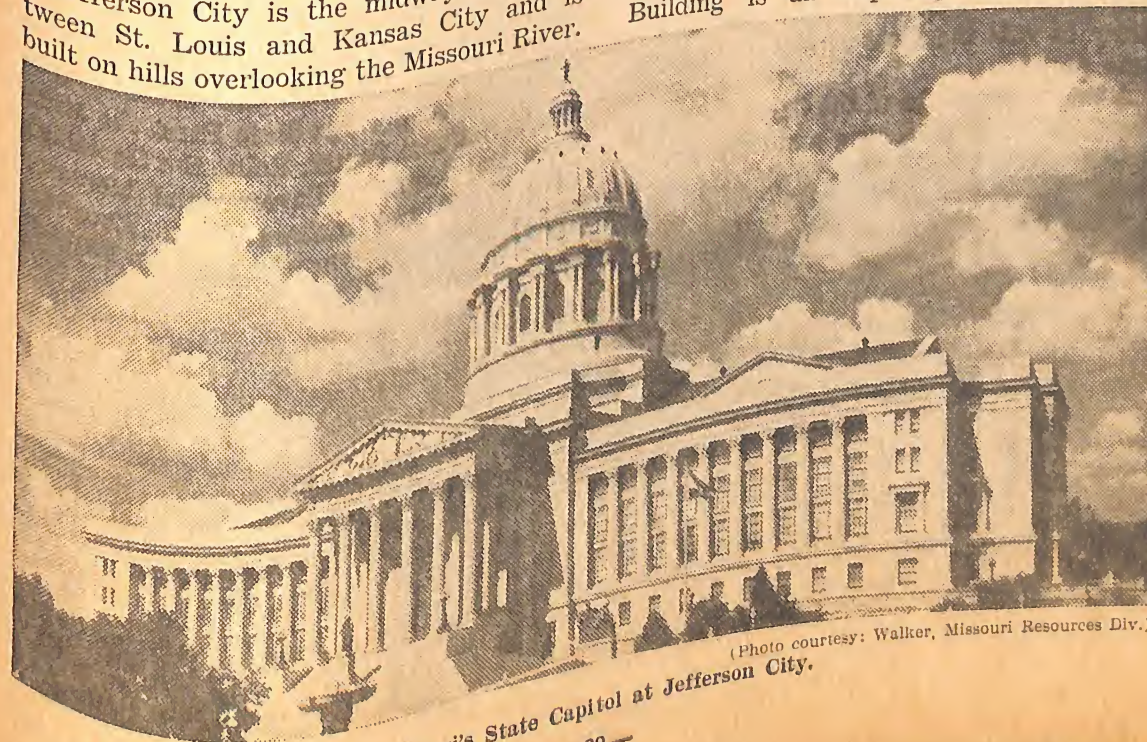
The building is constructed of Carthage marble and is built on a bluff commanding a wide view of the Missouri River. It is decorated with art depicting the legends, history and beauty of the state. Included in the decorations are famous murals painted by Thomas Hart Benton.

The state museum on the first floor of the capitol has historical exhibits and exhibits of the natural resources of the state. The museum is a highlight of any visit to the capitol and is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Several blocks east of the capitol on Capitol Avenue is the Missouri State Penitentiary main enclosure. Eight buildings here were burned in a riot in 1955. The main prison contains industries and prison facilities and houses the more incorrigible prisoners.

Prisoners who have been committed for lesser offenses and who have better records work on prison farms outside the city.

Near the capitol building are the State Office Building, the Jefferson Building and the Supreme Court Building. The Jefferson Building is an imposing structure built



Missouri's State Capitol at Jefferson City.
(Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)

within the last few years and houses some departments of the state government. The State Highway Building is located on the Capitol Grounds.

The Governor's Mansion, built before the turn of the century, is located across from the capitol. A beautiful garden is maintained by convict labor on the west side of the mansion, which is built in old French style. Across from the mansion on the east is the Cole County Historical Society Museum which contains souvenirs of five wars, antique silver, glass, furniture and old maps and photographs as well as the inaugural gowns of many of the first ladies of the state. The museum is open weekdays from 1 to 4 p.m.

For those who desire picnicking or hiking facilities, Riverside Park, just east of the city overlooks the Missouri River and contains several acres with picnic tables and fireplaces.

Return to St. Louis from Jefferson City on Highway 50 through rolling hills.

For the shorter, one-day trip turn left from Highway 40 at Kingdom City and take

Highway 54 through Fulton to Jefferson City. Fulton is the county seat for Callaway County, an area which at one time was a kingdom.

At the start of the Civil War, the people of Callaway County hesitated to join either side, or the state, in the struggle. So they established their own kingdom and strengthened their borders against invasion. Although the county is again a part of the United States, the kingdom is memorialized in yearly breakfasts at which the residents of the county call to life their independence once again.

Fulton is the center of agriculture and manufacturing. Two colleges, Westminster for men and William Woods for women are located here. Extensive sheep flocks are raised south of Fulton. The county has a strong French influence since it was settled by French tradesmen. This is in contrast to adjoining Cole County south of the river which was settled by Germans.

On the one-day trip, continue to Jefferson City and then return to St. Louis from Jefferson City.

Lake of the Ozarks

Lake of the Ozarks in mid-Missouri is an attractive resort area and a tour to this area provides a motorist with the opportunity to visit the state capital and several state parks.

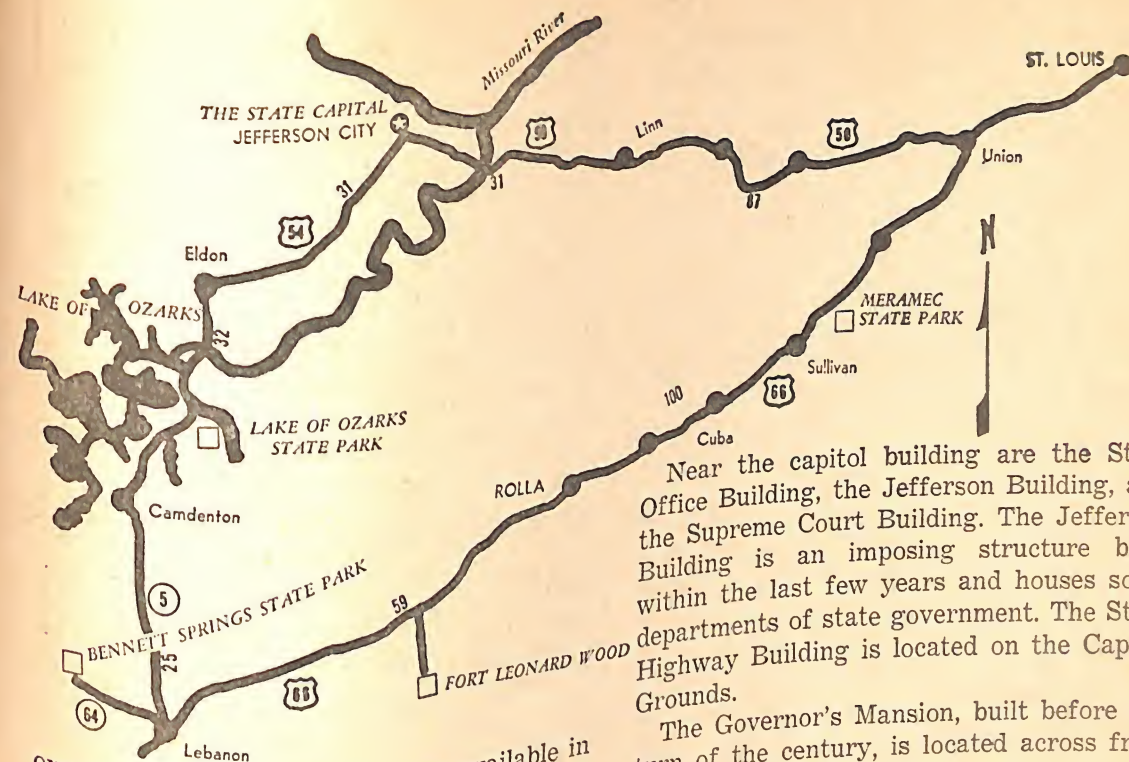
A tour to the Lake of the Ozarks requires about 380 miles of driving and shouldn't be

attempted in less than two days. Included in the itinerary are stops at Jefferson City, Bagnell Dam, Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Bennett Springs State Park, the Mark Twain National Forest, Rolla, the Onondaga Cave and Meramec Caverns and Meramec State Park and Fishers Cave. Excellent



Swimming at the Lake of the Ozarks State Park

(Photo courtesy: Massie, Missouri Resources Div.)



overnight stopping facilities are available in the Jefferson City-Lake of the Ozarks area. Leave St. Louis on Highway 50 and follow that scenic route through the hills of Central Missouri to Jefferson City.

The Capital City is built on hills overlooking the Missouri River. The site for the city was laid out in 1822 and the first capitol building was finished in 1826. The present capitol was built in 1918 of Carthage marble on a bluff commanding a wide view of the Missouri River. Decorated with art depicting the legends, history and beauty of the state, its decorations include murals by Thomas Hart Benton, the famous Missouri artist.

The state museum on the first floor of the capitol has historical exhibits and exhibits of the natural resources of the state. A highlight of any visit to the capitol, the museum is open daily from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Several blocks east of the capitol on Capitol Avenue is the Missouri State Penitentiary main enclosure. Eight buildings here were burned in a riot in 1955. The main prison contains industries and prison facilities and houses the more incorrigible prisoners. Prisoners who were committed for lesser offenses and have better records work on prison farms outside the city.

Near the capitol building are the State Office Building, the Jefferson Building, and the Supreme Court Building. The Jefferson Building is an imposing structure built within the last few years and houses some departments of state government. The State Highway Building is located on the Capitol Grounds.

The Governor's Mansion, built before the turn of the century, is located across from the Capitol. A beautiful garden is maintained by convict labor on the west side of the Mansion.

Leaving Jefferson City, follow Highway 54 south to Lake of the Ozarks. One of the largest entirely man-made lakes in America, the lake is the center of a popular vacation resort area. The lake has a shoreline of 1,372 miles and is impounded by a dam 2,543 feet long and rising 148 feet from bedrock.

Every type of water sport is available, particularly in the dam area, and there are ample facilities for golf, tennis and riding. Fishing in the lake is excellent at times. In addition to resort facilities dotting Highway 54 at the Lake, there also are excellent facilities on the small roads which lead into other arms of the lake.

South of Bagnell Dam on Highway 54 is Lake of the Ozarks State Park, the largest park in the state system. The park has 89 miles of shoreline and about 4,000 acres of water. Two public swimming and boat launching areas are available for public use as well as picnicking facilities.

Other available recreational facilities include: Boating, fishing, tent and trailer

camping, horseback riding and nature trails. The park does not have a dining lodge or overnight cabins but has all other facilities of state parks.

After an overnight stop, continue south on Highway 54 to State Highway 5 and south on Highway 5 to Lebanon. Twelve miles west of Lebanon on Highway 64 is Bennett Springs State Park.

Bennett Springs State Park is one of the oldest and most popular parks in the system. A large volume of clear, cold water flows from the sixth largest spring in Missouri through a picturesque valley and is well-stocked with rainbow trout. A trout hatchery is located in the park.

Overnight campgrounds at the park have been enlarged and a new comfort station added with showers and automatic clothes washers. Facilities for house trailer connections are available and a hotel, dining lodge, cabins, store and picnic grounds are located in the park.

Back in Lebanon, the tourist can begin driving on Highway 66 or new Interstate Highway 44 for the return trip. The highway passes through scenic country between Waynesville and Rolla and passes close to the Mark Twain National Forest.

Rolla is the site of the Missouri School of Mines, a branch of the University of Missouri.

State Parks and Springs

Five of Missouri's most attractive state parks nestle in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, less than 250 miles from St. Louis. For scenic beauty and a relaxing atmosphere, a trip to the Springs Country is excellent.

On the trip, the motorist may visit Montauk, Round Spring, Alley Spring, Big Springs and Johnson Shut-Ins State Parks; Current Ferry; Arcadia and Ironton, Pilot Knob, and Taum Sauk Mountain, the highest spot in Missouri. Total mileage for the trip is about 400 miles. This trip is best made in a minimum of two days with an overnight stop at either Van Buren or at Big Springs State Park where cabins and dining facilities are available.

East on Highway 66 is St. James, home of Missouri Boys Town. Meramec Spring Park, near St. James, is the site of the old Meramec Iron Works and now has a wildlife refuge as well as recreational facilities. The old Meramec Iron Works was founded in 1829 and at one time turned out quantities of iron for the newly-settled state of Missouri. Iron from the furnaces at Meramec sheathed Mississippi River gunboats during the Civil War. The furnace was closed in 1876.

Near the new highway, northeast of St. James, are the Onondaga Cave and Meramec Caverns, both commercially operated caves of interest to tourists.

Another large cave enroute back is the Fisher Cave in Meramec State Park near Sullivan.

Fisher's Cave is the first large cave discovered west of the Mississippi. In July, 1867, former Governor Fletcher held a ball in the cave. Deer can be seen in the park which is a game refuge. Facilities are available for fishing, swimming and boating on the Meramec River and there is a dining lodge, nature trails, cabins, overnight campgrounds and picnicking facilities. About twenty more caves and a dozen or more small springs dot the park. Return to St. Louis from the park on the new highway.

Leaving St. Louis, follow Highway 66 to Cuba. Take Highway 19 south from Cuba to Salem, passing the Indian Trail Forest and Refuge, a state-owned area. Twenty miles southwest of Salem on Highways 32 and 119 is Montauk State Park. The park is named for Montauk Spring which emerges from the floor of a broad open valley at the rate of 40,000,000 gallons daily and forms the headwaters of the Current River.

A large trout hatchery is located near the spring and the stream is well-stocked with trout. An old grist mill has been preserved and stands on the bank of the river. The park has facilities for nature study, picnicking, camping and fishing. There is a hotel,

dining lodge, and modern housekeeping cabins at the park.

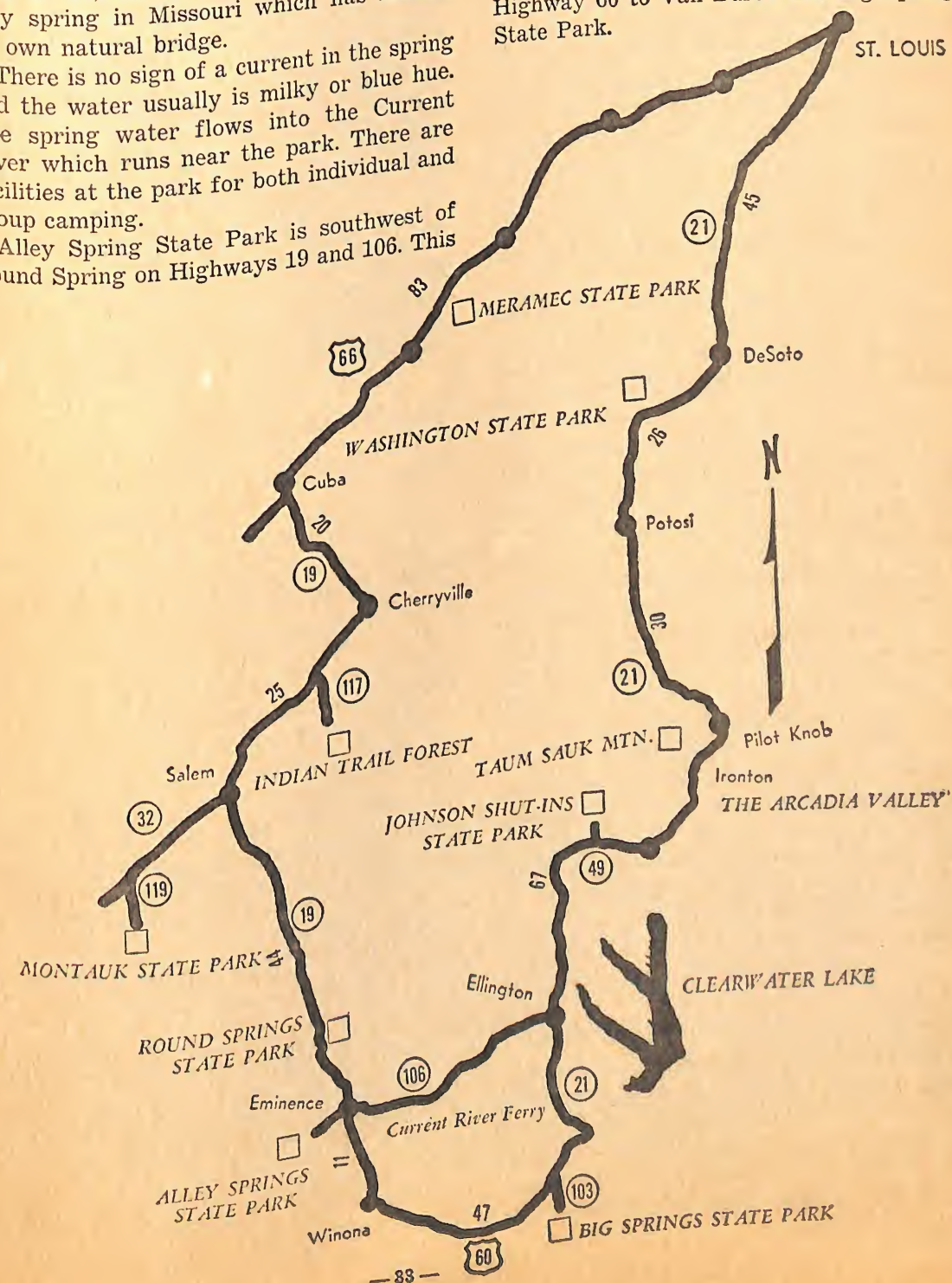
Returning to Salem, continue south on Highway 19 to Round Springs State Park. The park is named for its principal attraction, a large spring which has an average flow of 26,500,000 gallons daily. It is the only spring in Missouri which has formed its own natural bridge.

There is no sign of a current in the spring and the water usually is milky or blue hue. The spring water flows into the Current River which runs near the park. There are facilities at the park for both individual and group camping.

Alley Spring State Park is southwest of Round Spring on Highways 19 and 106. This

park contains 407 acres and a large spring from which flows 55,000,000 gallons of water daily. There are swimming, hiking, fishing, picnicking and camping facilities at the park.

From Eminence, the junction point of Highways 19 and 106, travel south to Winona and then east from Winona on Highway 60 to Van Buren and Big Springs State Park.



A large volume of water gushes from the base of a high limestone bluff in the park at the rate of 846,000,000 gallons daily. It is considered the largest single outlet spring in the United States.

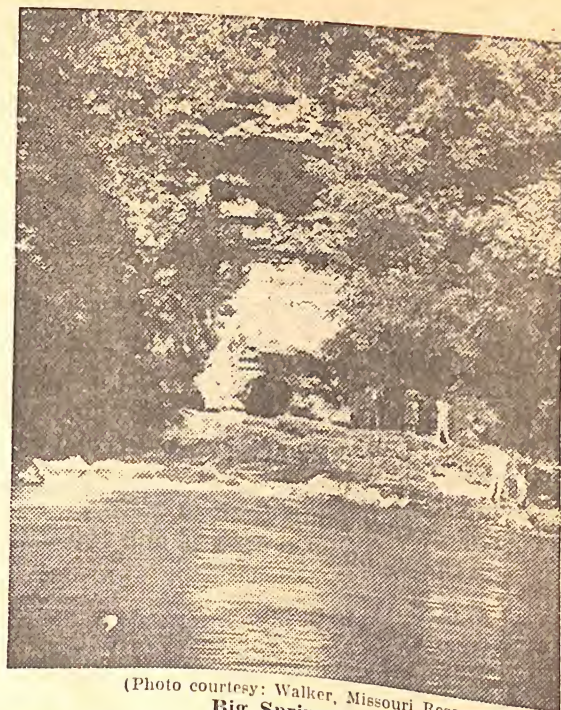
There are facilities in the park for picnicking, tent and trailer camping, swimming, nature study, boating, fishing, riding and camping. The park is bordered on the east by the Current River and flatboat trips up the river afford picturesque views of undeveloped country. A playground in the park is available for children.

Continue east from Van Buren to Highway 21 and then north on 21. On Highway 106, west of Ellington, is the Current River ferry, a small current-operated ferry which shuttles automobiles back and forth across the river.

North of Ellington on Highway 21 the country is known as the "Grand Canyon of Missouri" because of its rugged beauty. East of Centerville on Highway 21 is Route M, the point of entry to Johnson Shut-Ins State Park. The park is noted for its picturesque gorges carved by the east fork of the Black River. There are hiking, picnicking and camping facilities in the 2,400 acres of wilderness in the park.

Taum Sauk Mountain, the highest point in Missouri, can be reached by following Route H, west from Highway 21. There is a fire lookout tower and picnic area on top of the mountain and the visitor can get a very fine view of the rugged countryside.

Continuing north on Highway 21, the motorist enters Arcadia, Ironton and Pilot Knob. Arcadia is the center of the Arcadia Valley, a very scenic area, and is the location of several religious retreats. Pilot Knob was once thought to be a solid mountain of iron and some ore was taken from the mines at its top. A steep trail leads to the top of



(Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)
Big Springs.

the knob where the old shafts remain and where the visitor can get an excellent view of the area.

Ironton was once the headquarters of General Grant. The courthouse at the center of town is a two-story brick building of an earthwork just north of Ironton on State 21, was occupied by Federal Forces and it was here, on September 26-27, 1864, that the battle of Pilot Knob was fought.

Silver Mine Dam, on the St. Francis River, is three and a half miles south of State 70 over a rough, dirt road. At the site of the dam, the river flows between two sheer walls of granite and the river bed is strewn with huge granite boulders. The Forest Service has developed a camping and picnic area below the dam.

Leaving the dam, return to Arcadia and follow Highway 21 back to St. Louis.

Southeast Missouri

The Cotton Belt of Southeast Missouri retains much of the appearance and tradition of the Old South and a visitor to that area cannot help but be impressed by the rapid change in topography from the Ozark foothills to the rich, flat delta land.

This trip to Southeast Missouri consists of about 675 miles of driving and should not be attempted in less than two days. Stops on the trip include visits to Washington State Park, the Arcadia Valley region, Taum Sauk Mountain, Clearwater Lake at

Piedmont, Sam Baker State Park and Forest, Wappapello Reservoir, Poplar Bluff, Genesee, Cape Girardeau, and Ste. Genevieve, with perhaps a short side trip to visit the old German settlements of Frohna, Wittenburg and Altenburg.



Leave St. Louis on State Highway 21 and continue south to Washington State Park, about 10 miles south of DeSoto. The park, consisting of 1,101 acres, is one of the most popular parks in Missouri and is noted for

its fine specimens of ancient Indian carvings in rocks. The park also has good picnicking and camping facilities and fishing and swimming are available in nearby Big River.

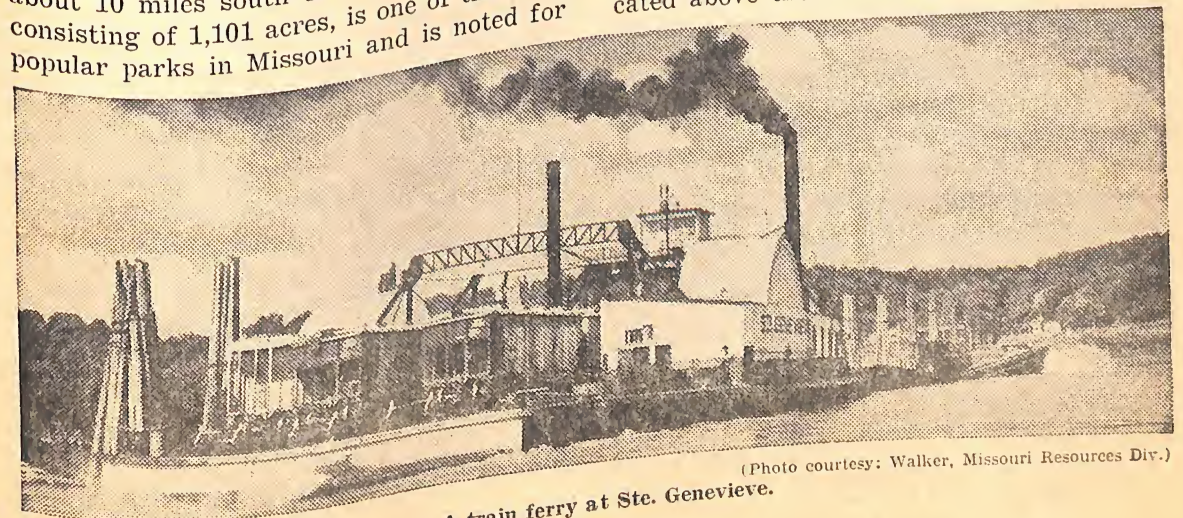
A baseball diamond and picnic area border the river, and foot trails lead along the river to a cave and to bluffs overlooking the water. There are cabins, shelter houses and overnight campgrounds provided at the park.

From the park, continue south on Highway 21 through Potosi to the Ironton, Arcadia region. Ironton once was the headquarters of General Grant and several specimens of fine architecture are located here. Fort Davidson is located on Highway 21, north of Ironton. This earthwork fort was occupied by Federal forces during the Civil War, and it was here on Sept. 26-27, 1864, that the battle of Pilot Knob was fought.

South of Ironton on Highway 21 is Arcadia, the center of the Arcadia Valley, a very scenic area, and the location of several religious retreats.

Taum Sauk Mountain, the highest spot in Missouri, is on Route H, west of Highway 21 and southwest of Arcadia. A fire lookout tower and picnic area are located at the top of the mountain.

Just south of Glover, take Highway 49 to Piedmont, gateway to Clearwater Lake. Camping, boating, swimming and fishing are principal activities at Clearwater Lake. There is no closed season on Clearwater Lake and fishermen visit the area the year-round. A camp and picnic grounds are located above the earthen dam which formed



(Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)
A train ferry at Ste. Genevieve.

the lake from Black River, Logan Creek and Webb Creek. Boats and motors are available at the public docks.

The Piedmont area has much historical interest. Gads Hill, north of Piedmont, was the site of the Jesse James train robbery on Jan. 31, 1874. Fort Benton, a quarter mile south of Patterson, Mo., was the scene of a skirmish between Federal and Confederate troops in 1862, and the Old Granite Quarry, a half mile north of Piedmont, furnished stone to pave the streets along the river front in St. Louis.

From Piedmont, take State Highway 34 east past Highway 143, the entrance to Sam Baker State Park and Forest. This 7,178-acre tract contains a deep, rugged gorge, a cliff 550 feet high, and Mudlick Mountain. Big Creek and the St. Francis River join within the park which offers hiking, fishing, boating, swimming and camping facilities. The park has a picnic grounds, dining lodge and modern cabins.

Returning to Highway 34, continue west to Highway 67 and then south on Highway 67 in the Wappapello Reservoir region, crossing the lake near Greenville. The reservoir is operated for flood control by the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army. Lake Wappapello State Park consists of 1,854 acres on the Allison Peninsula on Lake Wappapello. The park is still under development and facilities are limited.

Poplar Bluff lies south of the Reservoir on Highway 67. The city is the center of excellent hunting and fishing land, and duck shooting grounds nearby are famous among hunters.

The transition from Ozark foothills to flat, Delta land takes place in the trip east on Highway 60 from Poplar Bluff to Sikeston. The estates of several wealthy planters are located at Sikeston, a fast-growing city. Overnight accommodations are available here or at Cape Girardeau.

Cape Girardeau is located north of Sikeston on Highway 61. Cape Girardeau was founded in 1793 by Don Louis Lorimier as an Indian trading post. It is the site of Southeast Missouri State College and St. Vincent's Academy which is one of the

oldest Catholic schools west of the Mississippi. A nine-mile garden of roses, west of the city along U.S. Highway 61, is in bloom in the latter part of May. Cape Rock drive, a landscaped highway, encircles the city and ends at Cape Rock, site of the original trading post and settlement.

The museum in Academic Hall at the State College houses an Indian collection, as well as exhibits of firearms, basketry and fossils. The Houck collection of statuary is housed in the Museum and Kent Library. The museum is open five days a week and on Saturday mornings.

The visitor continuing north on Highway 61 passes near the old German settlements of Frohna, Wittenberg and Altenburg. These communities are off the main road and retain much of their original German atmosphere.

Sainte Genevieve, still north on Highway 61, was the first permanent settlement of Missouri and is in the vast region once included in Upper Louisiana. In 1772, the first Spanish statistical report set the population at 264 males, 140 females and 287 slaves. The city today is one of the largest lime producing centers in the world.

Memorial Park in Sainte Genevieve, is at the west end of Merchant Street and is an old cemetery dating back to the days of Spanish occupancy. More than 300 pioneers are buried here and the oldest grave, that of Louis LeClere, dates back to 1796. Church of Ste. Genevieve, DuBourg Place, near Merchant Street, was built in 1880 on the site of a rock building consecrated in 1837. It has a collection of religious paintings dating to 1663. An impressive Christmas Eve service is broadcast from this church each year.

The Historical Museum in the Sainte Genevieve Public Library on Merchant Street and DuBourg Place is open daily except on Tuesday afternoon. There is a nominal admittance charge.

All of Highway 61, from St. Mary's back into St. Louis, runs fairly close to the Mississippi River, and there are scenic views of the river valley at several points.

South on the Mississippi

The Mississippi River Valley provides a scenic setting for a traveler who ventures southeast into Illinois.

A 280-mile two-day trip down the Mississippi River on the Missouri side and back on the Illinois side allows the visitor to stop at Sainte Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, Chester, Pierre Menard's Home, Fort Kaskaskia State Park and Fort Chartres.

Sainte Genevieve, south of St. Louis on Highway 61, was the first permanent settlement in Missouri and is in the vast region once included in Upper Louisiana. In 1772, the first Spanish statistical report set the population at 264 males, 140 females and 287 slaves. The city today is one of the largest producers of lime in the world.



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post, Cape Girardeau is the site of Southeast Missouri State College and St. Vincent's Academy which is one of the oldest Catholic schools west of the Mississippi. A nine-mile garden of roses, west of the city along Highway 61, is in bloom in the latter part of May. Cape Rock Drive, a landscaped highway, encircles the city and ends at Cape Rock, site of the original trading post and settlement.

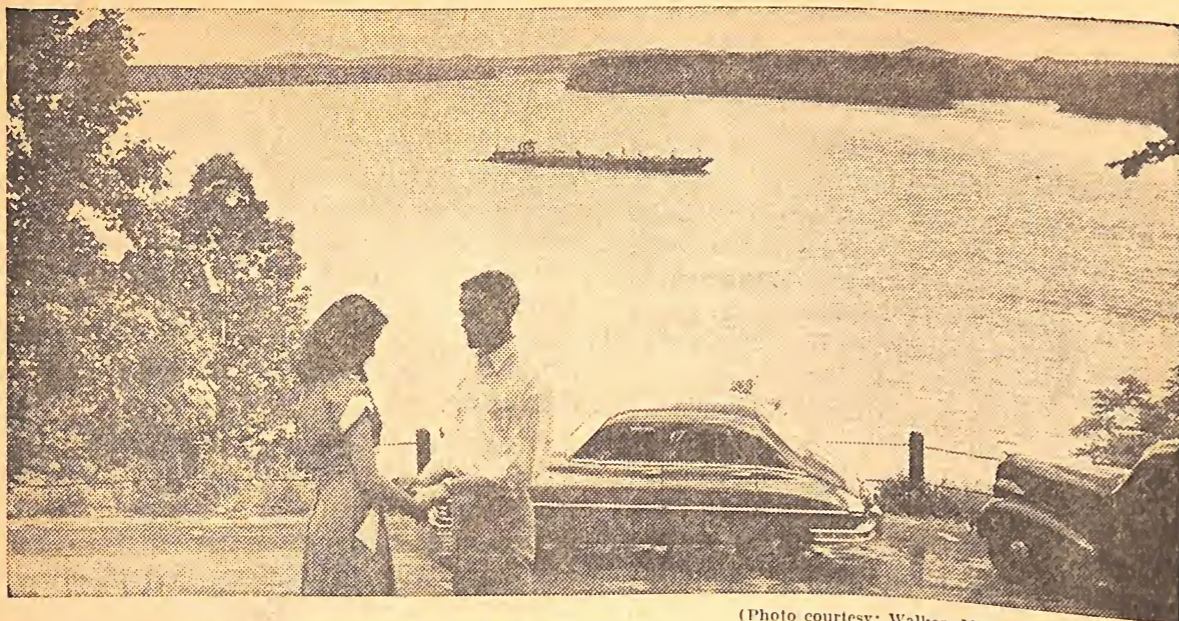
Leaving Cape Girardeau, cross the Mississippi River and follow Highway 3 north along the river to Chester. Chester is built in two sections, the older down by the river and the newer on a hill. Shoes, knitwear and flour are produced here.

North of Chester on a river-front road, is Pierre Menard's home. The house was built in 1802 for Menard who was presiding officer of the territorial legislature and in 1818, first lieutenant governor. His home is of colonial architecture and contains some of the original furnishings. Behind the house is a small building which served as slave quarters. The house is open to visitors.

Fort Kaskaskia State Park, in which the house stands, is composed of 201 acres and is the site of historic Fort Kaskaskia. The first fort, a wooden stockade, was built by the French in 1736, rebuilt in 1761, and destroyed six years later by the French to prevent British occupation. Also of interest is the Garrison Hill Cemetery and the Pierre Menard home. Fishing, camping and picnicking facilities are available for visitors. Southern Illinois Penitentiary is located at Menard near the park.

The small road upon which the fort and Menard home are located terminates back on Highway 3. North on Highway 3, the visitor can turn at Ruma onto Highway 155 and proceed to Fort Chartres State Park. The fort is a rebuilt stone fort used in pioneer days as defense against the Indians.

Picnic grounds at the park are excellent and much of the fort, including the powder magazine, has been rebuilt. Going to the park, the traveler passes through Prairie du Rocher, a French settlement.



Cape Rock park in Cape Girardeau. (Photo courtesy: Walker, Missouri Resources Div.)

Fort Chartres was founded by the French in 1719 and by virtue of its location played an important part in the development of the Upper Mississippi River Valley. It was a connecting link between the French colonies on the north and those along the gulf. It was rebuilt in the middle of the 18th century at a cost of about \$1 million and was the strongest and best equipped fort in the

New World. It was ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 and came under British rule in 1765 to 1772, when it was abandoned.

To return to St. Louis, follow Highway 3 from Ruma on into the city, or turn west on By-Pass 50 and cross the Jefferson Barracks Bridge.

The Illinois Ozarks

Although most of Southern Illinois is plains, in the extreme southwestern tip of the state the Ozarks of Missouri have spilled across the Mississippi River and pro-

duced a hilly topography. Some of the most beautiful scenery in Illinois is located in this section.

A two-day trip to this area consists of less than 250 miles but includes stops at Fort Chartres State Park, Pierre Menard's physboro, Carbondale, Giant City State Park, Crab Orchard Lake, and DuQuoin.

Southeast of St. Louis on Illinois Highway 3, turn right at Ruma onto Highway 155 to Fort Chartres State Park. Used in pioneer days as a defense against the Indians, the fort has been rebuilt and has an excellent picnic grounds and good scenic views.

Returning to Ruma, follow Highway 3 to Ellisgrove, turn right at Ellisgrove on a short road to Fort Kaskaskia State Park and the home of Pierre Menard.



Menard was presiding officer of the Illinois territorial legislature and in 1818 became the state's first lieutenant governor. Many of the original furnishings of the home remain and the house itself, of colonial architecture, is in good condition.



The horses in action at the Hambletonian at Du Quoin State Fair.

Behind the house stands a small building which once served as slave quarters.

Southern Illinois Penitentiary, with extensive farm systems, is near the Menard site.

Fort Kaskaskia State Park is the site of historic Fort Kaskaskia, a wooden stockade built by the French in 1736, rebuilt in 1761 and destroyed six years later by the French to prevent British occupation. The park is composed of 201 acres and has facilities for camping, fishing and picnicking. Nearby is the old Garrison Hill Cemetery, whose tombstones reveal much of the history of the area.

Chester, south of the park and the point at which the traveler returns to Highway 3, is built in two sections: the newer on a hill and the older section on the waterfront. Shoes, knitwear and flour are made in Chester.

Highway 3, south of Chester, runs very close to the Mississippi River and beautiful views of the river can be seen on this stretch of the highway. Near Grimsby, turn left on Highway 144 and follow it into Murphysboro. From Murphysboro take Highway 13 into Carbondale.

Carbondale is noted as a recreational center and is the home of Southern Illinois

University. Crab Orchard Lake, four miles east of Carbondale, is the largest man-made body of water in Illinois, covering about 7,000 acres. The lake was created by damming Crab Orchard Creek and covers many of the valleys in the west central portion

of Williamson County. Fishing, swimming, picnicking and boating facilities can be enjoyed here.

Ten miles south of Carbondale on U.S. Highway 51 is Giant City State Park in the Shawnee National Forest. The park is a 1,574 acre tract in the rugged, hilly country. The park received its name from huge cubical blocks of stone, resembling tall buildings, which rise from the canyons. The Old Stone Fort, at the north end of the park, is particularly interesting. The fort, now a crumbling mass of ruins, but once a rough wall constructed of stones, was supposed to have been built by the aborigines as a buffalo trap.

Camp and picnic areas with shelters are located in the park, a lounge and dining room are in the park lodge, and there are cabins for overnight visitors.

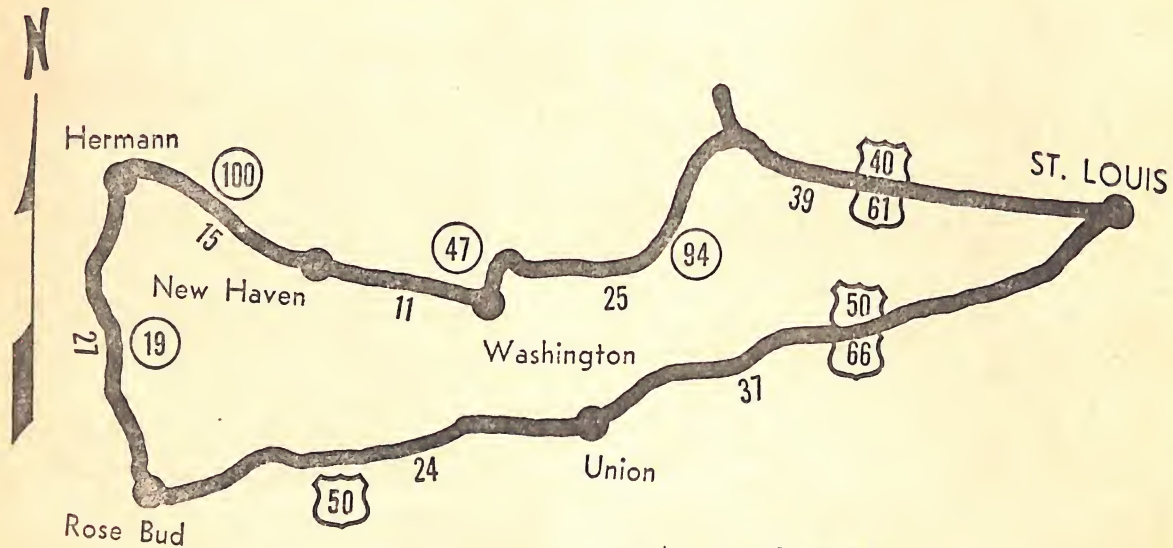
North of Carbondale on Highway 51 is DuQuoin, home of the DuQuoin State Fair. A part of the fair each year is the nationally known Hambletonian, the Kentucky Derby of harness racing.

To return from DuQuoin, follow Highway 51 north to Illinois Highway 154, west on 154 to State Highway 13, and on Highway 13 back to St. Louis.

The German River Settlements

Many of the towns west of St. Louis on the south side of the Missouri River were settled by Germans or persons of German descent, while many of the settlements north of the river were inhabited by French or persons of French descent.

For years Washington was a river port but now relies mainly on agricultural products from the surrounding area for its economy. Washington once held the notable distinction of turning out two of Missouri's



A one-day trip west, of about 200 miles, takes the motorist to Washington, Hermann and New Haven, all towns established along the Missouri River in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Take Highway 61 west from St. Louis through the truck-farming center around Gumbo and across the Missouri River to State Highway 94. Turn left onto Highway 94 and follow that road through the now almost forgotten towns of Defiance, Matson and Augusta to Dutzow. All of this drive is marked by beautiful scenery.

Follow Highway 47 south from Dutzow across the Missouri River into Washington.

Washington first was settled in 1828 but it was not until 12 years later, when the town was literally adopted by a group of 12 German families seeking farm land, that the town really became a settled community. These first German families later were joined by others of German origin and traces of their culture remain in the city even today.

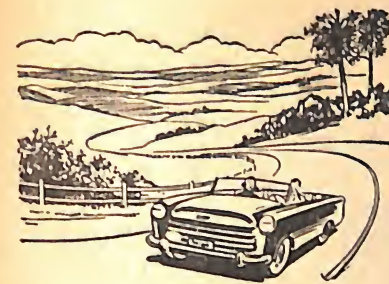
most unusual products: corncob pipes and zithers. The zithers were produced in a factory established there in 1864. The pipes still are made there. A small park at the river's edge provides picnic facilities.

Highway 100, west of Washington, follows the Missouri River and passes through New Haven, another old river town. Twenty-six miles west of Washington is Hermann.

This river town was founded in 1837 by the German Settlement Society of Philadelphia and still retains much of its early charm. Many century-old houses are still in use. Stone Hill Farms, at the west edge of Hermann, occupies the grounds of the Old Stone Hill Wine Co. Mushrooms now are cultivated in the extensive arched brick cellars of the old winery. Visitors are welcome at the farms.

A Maifest or May Day festival is held in Hermann each year and includes tours of many of the fine old homes as well as parades and other activities.

Take Highway 19, south from Hermann, to Highway 50 and return to St. Louis on Highway 50.



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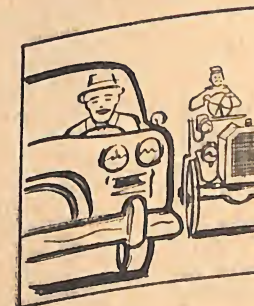
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